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FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON.

THE VIRGINIUS SETTLEMENT.

Spanish Government Believed to be Sincere.

Contractors and Bummers Disappointed.

Ship Owners Move On the Shipping Act.

Speaker Blaine Reconstructs the House Committees.

The Increased Salary Bill.

Prospect of Repeal Less Promising.

Civil Service Examinations and Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1873.

Aspect of the Virginius Case.

The dispersion of the Spanish war cloud has proved a serious disappointment to a host of hangers-on who anticipated a rich harvest of petty jobs. The dispatches which are almost daily received from official sources do not accord with the flaming and sanguinary statements alleged to have come from the Cuban press. It is the opinion in official circles that the accounts from Cuba are enlivened by the on-to-Cuba howlers, in hopes of attracting public attention. The decisive stand taken by our government has fully convinced the authorities at Madrid of our earnestness. There is every indication, at present, that Castelar has sufficient power on the island to enforce compliance with the terms of the settlement of the late misunderstanding between the United States and Spain.

Effort to Repeal Shipping Act.

The ship owners of New York and Boston are making efforts to have the Shipping Act repealed, on the ground that it entails an expense on ships without affording a corresponding benefit to the sailor. The bill was compiled from the English Merchant's Shipping Act of 1855. The Shipping Commissioners are appointed by the Judges of the District Courts, when they should be appointed by an officer of the Customs and be under the Treasury Department. The desirable features of the English bill have been left out, so that nothing remains but provisions sufficient to place the ship owners at the mercy of the sailors.

Reorganizing the Committees.

The action of Speaker Blaine to-day, in retaining but five of the old members of the Committee on Elections, is interpreted as an indication of a very radical change in the organization of the select committees of the House. The committee appointed to-day numbers eleven members. Six are entirely new members.

The Salary Question.

The repeal of the increased-salary bill is not so promising as at first supposed. Mr. Hale's bill will be made the basis of action. This provides for an absolute repeal of the obnoxious bill and the restoration of the old pay of five thousand dollars a year, to date from March 4, 1873. There is also required a deduction in the monthly settlement of accounts of members till the surplus already drawn is refunded. Members have already received $5,625, or more than would be due them in three months hence. The greatest opposition comes from the southern and western members, who say that the damage is done and they might as well sustain their acts. An attempt to introduce the bill was frustrated to-day. It is questioned by some, whether the bill, if passed, could be enforced, as Congress, it is stated, has no power to make it retroactive. These parties must be oblivious to the back-pay-grab.

Public Improvement and Transportation.

Senator Pratt, to-day, submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutional power of Congress to embark in a work of public improvements; also, to regulate the rates of transportation over existing roads. This was delayed last session, for want of time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1873.

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish, since they signed the protocol on Saturday, have been in perfect accord concerning the arrangements for the restoration of the Virginius and survivors. The port to which the Virginius shall be brought may depend upon her sea-going condition. Official information does not excite apprehension that this part of the protocol will be disagreeably fulfilled, as embarked. Everything thus far has been done with calmness on the part of the representatives of the two governments.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY.

General Howard, having resigned the presidency of the Howard University, Prof. Langston has been appointed provisional president.

APPOINTMENT ON CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The President has designated Surveyor H. Stevenson and Assistant Treasurer Wm. E. Davis, associate members of the Civil Service Board in Cincinnati, and Assistant A. G. Edwards and Deputy Surveyor H. P. Wyman, associate members of the Board at St. Louis; Chas. Lyman, of the Treasury Board, will be Chief Examiner in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Candidates for examination in St. Louis are summoned to appear on the 9th instant.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Republican Senators met in caucus today, but the committee on Standing Committees not being ready to report, adjourned till to-morrow. The Democratic caucus was also adjourned.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, for confirmation, a very large number of nominations and promotions made during recess. Among the more prominent are the following: Lieutenant Colonel George Crook to be Brigadier General; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Minister to Russia; John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Minister to Japan; W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, Minister to the United States of Colombia; George Williamson, of Louisiana, Minister to the Central American States; J. M. Read, Jr., Minister to Greece; A. D. A. Corbet, of Delaware, Consul General at Paris. Collectors of Internal Revenue, E. Rube, Sixth Pennsylvania district. A. F. Williams, 15th Pennsylvania, W. B. Thomas, 1st Pennsylvania, E. A. Chase, Michigan, Pennsylvania; Chas. Gilpin surveyor of Customs at Baltimore; Postmasters, E. C. Negley, Pittsburgh, Mrs. Clara A Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Mrs. S. S. Farrell, Covington, Kentucky, Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, Louisville, Kentucky; Indian Inspectors under the act of February 14th, 1873, Wm. Vandever, Iowa, W. W. Daniels, Minnesota, and J. D. Bevier, Michigan.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

The following private dispatch from one of the counsel employed to conduct the suit of holders of special tax bonds of North Carolina against that State, was received this morning: Special tax bondholders have gained a glorious victory. The bonds are declared unconstitutional, the repealing acts unconstitutional, and the injunction, refused only because no irreparable injury has been sustained by plaintiffs, will undoubtedly be granted on the final hearing.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committe appointed by the Republican Senate caucus to-day to revise the standing committees of that body, have completed their duty. It has been ascertained from a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that the Committee will be the same as at the organization of the Senate in March last, namely: Cameron, Conkling, Morton, Hamlin, Dawes, Frelinghuysen, Conkling and Schurz. Mr. Boutwell will go on either the Committee on Commerce or Finance. There will be probably twelve changes in all. Vacancies are left in the list to be filled at the suggestion of Democratic Senators, as heretofore, among which is the Chairmanship of the Committees, on Engrossed Bills, formerly occupied by Mr. Casey, the democrats being allowed the chairmanships of two Committees namely: the Private Land Claims and the Engrossed Bills. The Liberal Republicans have signified their wish that the Republicans do not class them as Democrats, and will accept such places as may be assigned to them on committees by the caucus. Senator Sumner will, it is said, to-night be appointed on a committe by the Republican caucus—perhaps as a member of the contemplated new committee.

SERENADE TO HORACE MAYNARD.

Representative Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was serenaded to-night at the Ebbitt House. Among those in the room adjoing the balcony from which he spoke, were President Grant and several members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators and Representatives. In the course of his remarks, he said that the people of Tennessee would see for themselves who her representation on the subject of Cuban affairs boded war or peace. They have read the protocol which was honorable to the United States and not dishonorable to Spain, and will look to the President as a leader of peace in this transaction, while they will not forget the wisdom and caution of the Secretary of State, through whom the instrument was consummated.

Washington—Congress Gathering—Competition for Congressional Offices—A Republican Caucus—The Nominations—The Democrats go Through the Facings—Importance of the Coming Session—Reform the Order of the day—Inflation—Taxation—The Settlement With Spain—Much yet to be Accomplished—The Treaty of 1795 Relating to Affairs on the High Seas.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 1, 1873.

The arrivals this morning, of members of both Houses of Congress were quite numerous, though a quorum had reached here by Saturday night. The new Congress will organize for the first time under the increased ratio of representation. Instead of two hundred and forty-three members of the Lower House, there will be two hundred and ninety-two, to which add eleven delegates of territories will make the House three hundred and two members. The election of new members is also unprecedentedly large. At noon to-day the legislators of the nation will once more assemble in council and for their credit it is hoped that they will reform the ways of their predecessors. During the past week there has been considerable activity among the aspirants for the offices of Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster of the House of Representatives. The competitors in the race for the former office were Mr. Ordway, incumbent of last session, Mr. Dwyer, supervisor of Internal Revenue in Ohio, Col. Markland, special agent of the Post office for Indiana and Kentucky, a Dr. Green, a colored man, from Kentucky, and a Mr. Munn, supervisor of Internal Revenue for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The expedients resorted to by the outsiders to oust Ordway were less ingenious than amusing. Dwyer had not the slightest claims, but under the delusion of political influence, entered the lists and has not been heard of since. There was considerable fun over Dwyer's competition with Ordway. The former measures four feet six inches in height, and the latter six feet four inches. It was facetiously remarked that they were the long and short of the race. Munn ruined his chances by circulating the report that he controlled the appointment which he already held, and promised it as a great favor to every member of Congress whose vote he solicited. This leaked out, and though no member would give up his seat with increased pay, at the beginning of the session it served to show them a no very creditable phase of Munn's character, and acted accordingly, that is by ignoring him entirely. The colored candidate went for Colonel Markland with a sharp stick, claiming that the latter had invaded his jurisdiction. Green represented the third district of Kentucky in the National Convention. The candidates for the postmastership were Captain S. S. Blackford, of the Capitol police, and Captain Lee of the Ohio *State Journal*. H. H. Sherwood, of Michigan, Assistant Door-Keeper of the House; Mr. Platt, postmaster at Portsmouth, Va.; Mr. Pierce, of Mississippi, and Colonel Jones, of North Carolina, both ex-members of Congress, and ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, sometimes known as the North American newspaper starter. In a circular the latter aspirant paraded his claims, the most important of which was that he had embarked in a newspaper enterprise in the South, and he wished the office to enable him to carry it on. Congress could not see it in that light. The Republican members in caucus settled the question of all the offices on Saturday night. Horace Maynard, who presided, made one of his periodical bids, but Blaine went in by acclamation, as did Mc-Pherson, of Pennsylvania, for clerk. The vote for sergeant-at-arms was a Waterloo defeat for the indefatigable Dwyer, Munn, Markland, Green & Co., who mustered 37 votes, all told, as a reward of their labors for the past few weeks, while the gigantic Ordway went in with 117 votes. Sherwood, of Michigan, a soldier who came out of the late war minus a leg beat all competitors for the postmastership. Buxton the old doorkeeper and Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain, were renominated for those offices. The vote will be taken in the House to-day. The Democrats went through the motions of a caucus and nominations. There were 70 members present and as a matter of curiosity it may be stated that following was the result: Two ballots were held for candidate for Speaker, the first of which resulted: Hendricks Wood of New York, 30; S. S. Cox, of New York, 20; J. C. Robertson, of Illinois, 19; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, 1; and Lamar, of Mississippi, 1. On the second ballot Mr. Wood received 41; Cox, 22; Lamar, 1; Robertson, 1; Stephens, 1; Niblack, 1. Mr. Wood having received a majority, was declared to be the candidate. The other nominations were as follows: For Clerk, George C. Weldeburn, of Virginia; Sergeant at Arms, Peter Rupp, of Wisconsin; Doorkeeper, Charles Combs, of Missouri; chaplain, Rev. R. H. Mahon, of Kentucky.

The session of Congress about to commence will be one of great importance in a variety of ways. The disposition manifested among Republican members is to make numerous practical reforms. One of the most important of these will be a rigid investigation of all items of appropriation and their reduction in every case where it is apparent the amount is in excess of that actually required. If anything, the appropriations will be reduced to an almost embarrassing figure. It has been discovered that the estimates, especially in the matter of contingencies, have grown to an enormous figure, and investigation proves that much of this goes towards expenses not necessary to the public service. There is also a degree of extravagance in the carpeting and furnishing of public offices which is startling. It is generally believed that some more efficient method of reaching the amount required for the various branches of the Government will be developed. At present the various bureaus make up the estimates and forward them to the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose office they are carefully examined, submitted to the House. In the Secretary's office they are subjected to no inspection, and the committee of Congress is compelled to accept the statement of the official officers from their action. It is proposed to create, in connection with the Appropriation Committee several branches for the special purpose of visiting the departments and personally looking into their needs. The wholesale appropriation in the general appropriation bill will, there is no doubt, be effectively checked. This will cut off a most convenient process of reaching the public treasury.

The inflation of the currency will occasion the most determined debate. The Western members are almost unanimous on this point, and there is little doubt but that they will succeed in passing such a measure in the House, but Senator Sherman and other members of the Finance Committee state that it will not receive the sanction of the Senate. The question of taxation will come in for a share of attention if the revenues from present sources do not increase. There is a strong party in Congress who will oppose the imposition of any new taxes, but favor the cutting down the appropriations to meet the reduced revenue. The diminution of receipts through the falling off of imports is a gratifying reduction as it indicates the ability of the people to do without goods of foreign manufacture, every dollar of which adds to the drain upon the limited resources of the country. There are a thousand and one other measures, small and great, but judging from appearances any requiring the appropriation of money will find little support during the session. The effect of the popular indignation over the back-salary grab has been to exercise a wholesome restraint, at least for a while, on members.

The adjustment of the Virginius difficulty as far as Spain is concerned, is one step towards a solution of that delicate and intricate question. From the beginning, the readiness of Castelar to accede to our demands was not doubted, but it was feared that popular hostility towards the United States and the machinations of rival political parties might thwart the natural impulses of the head of the government at Madrid. The question, however, is unfortunately by no means settled, as the threatening attitude of the miserable Spanish population of Cuba indicates a disposition and purpose on the island to defeat the pacific and honorable policy of the home Government. If the promises are not carried out the matter is then just as far from solution as it ever was. The basis of settlement, as stated, is honorable to both countries. The surrender of the Virginius and all persons still alive who were captured on her, the legality of the capture and the payment of damages to the families or relatives of the parties shot, to be determined by a mixed tribunal. It is a fact, however, that in all the years of our diplomatic relations with Spain she has never yet carried out one of her promises. We have been awarded damages for various violations of international law, but they were never settled, and soon were lost sight of.

The treaty of October 27th, 1795, between the United States and Spain, contains the following stipulations respecting affairs on the high seas, and portions of which will govern the adjudication of the Virginius affair.

Art. 6. *Each Nation to protect the Vessels of the Other.*—Each party shall endeavor, by all means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea or land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be restored to the right owners, their vessels and effects which may have been taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction, whether they are at war or not with the power of which those subjects have taken possession of the said effects.

Art. 7.—*Embargoes Prohibited—Procedure in case of seizure for debt.*—And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever; and in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted, or offenses committed, by any citizen or subject of the other party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs, and in all their trials of law, in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examination and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trial.

Art. 8. Provides that distressed vessels shall be released.

Art. 9. Property taken from pirates to be released.

Art. 10. Provides that vessels wrecked or foundered shall be relieved.

Art. 11. Provides for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

Art. 12. *Vessels Suspected shall Exhibit Passports.*—The merchant ships of either of the parties which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but likewise certificates, expressly showing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. 13.—*In case of one power to be allowed to merchants to remove.*—For the better promotion of commerce on both sides, it is agreed that if a war shall break out between the said two nations, one year after the proclamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants, in the cities and towns where they shall live, for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandise, and if anything be taken from them, or any injury be done them within that term by either party, or the people or subjects of either, full satisfaction shall be made for the same by the government.

Art. 14.—*No citizen of either nation shall take a commission from a foreign power to arm privateers against the other.*—No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque, arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take any such commissions or letters of marque he shall be punished as a pirate.

Art. 15.—*Liberty of Trade to Enemies' Ports Secured—Free Ships Make Free Goods, Excepting Contraband.*—It shall be lawful for all, and singular, the subjects of His Catholic Majesty and the citizens, people, and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity with His Catholic Majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandises aforementioned, and trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy above mentioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so that, although they may be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

Art. 16.—Describes the usual articles deemed contraband of war.

Art. 17.—*Regulations Respecting Passports and Sea-Letters.*—To the end that all manner of dissensions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side or the other, it is agreed that, in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other party must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belonged to the subjects of one of the parties, which passports shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year—that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year, it is likewise agreed that such ships being laden are to be provided not only with passports, as above mentioned, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place where the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit for or advisable to express in the said certificates, the person to whom the goods belong, he may freely do so; without which requisition they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well explained, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property by testimony entirely equivalent.

Art. 18. *Vessels shall exhibit passports to ships-of-war.*—If the ships of the said subjects, people, or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas, by any ship-of-war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship-of-war or privateer, for avoiding all disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter the same to the number of two or three only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty; and the ship, when she shall show such passports shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chase in any manner or force her to quit her intended course.

Article 19 provides for consuls to be established with the privileges and powers which the most favored nations enjoy.

Article 20 provides that the courts of justice are to be freely open to each nation.

Article 21 provides for compensation to be made to citizens of the United States for illegal capture of vessels by Spanish subjects and for commissioners to ascertain the same.

The warlike preparations which have been carried on since the capture of the Virginius are being continued, and will be vigorously prosecuted till the Cuban officials have complied to the letter with the settlement agreed to by the Madrid government. DEB. R. K.

FIRE RECORD.

Dwelling and Stores Destroyed at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, PA., December 3, 1873.

Last night a fire was discovered in Stewart, Cook & Co.'s dry goods and grocery store which was burned to the ground, as was the residence and stable of John Mills. The drug store of Robert Christy, and the residences of D. B. Stewart and Mrs. Porter were damaged to a considerable extent. Total loss, $35,000, partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Destructive Fire in Chicago

CHICAGO, December 3.—Buildings Nos. 200 and 202 Madison street, occupied by L. Hirsch & Co., white goods and notions, Phelps Bros., gloves and mittens, White & Co., furnishing goods, and Glesman & Burbaum, dealers in cloths, were damaged last night by fire and water to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars. Phelps' estimated damage to stock is $4,000; Hirsch & Co.'s loss, $3,000, covered by insurance in Hamburg and Bremen companies. The other occupants lose one thousand dollars.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—A fire to-night damaged the upholstery and furniture store of Wm. Pruefrock, No. 618 North Fourth street, to the extent of $10,000; Tracery House, Becker, Worstman & Co., adjoining on the south, $7,000; tobacco and cigar factory of Ryan & Cumisky, adjoinig on the north $3,000. Fully insured. The only other conflagrations of effect are the Westchester, N. Y., Ætna, Brewers and and Germany, $2,500 each.

CRIMES.

Murderous Affray at Bloomington, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, O., December 3, 1873.

A difficulty occurred near Bloomington, O., yesterday between two men named Dick Tar and Tad. Stevens, which resulted in Tar cutting Stevens in such a manner that Stevens died last night.

Suicide at Medina, Ohio.

EVANSVILLE, December 3.—George S. Gordon, of Medina, Ohio, attempted suicide last night at the Sherwood House, by taking arsenic and laudnum, and by cutting off all the veins and tendons in the left wrist. He will survive, but wants to die. He is about sixty years old, and appears to be a gentleman.

Bitter Feeling in Havana Against America—Virginius in Spanish Service.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—The *Times* has the following: Officers of steamer Yazoo, direct from Havana, report that two Americans were brutally murdered on Friday last, but the precise circumstances under which it was done are not stated. It was not considered safe for any American citizen to appear in the streets, as the feeling on the part of the Spaniards towards Americans was intensely bitter. The captain of the Yazoo reports that the steamship Virginius had been armed and equipped as a war vessel and sent out to cruise in search of the steamship Atlas, an alleged fillibuster, which was supposed to have arms for the island, seeking an opportunity to land.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Difficulty Between Germany

French Plan to Investigate Collisions at Sea.

The German Archbishop Will Not Resign.

London Papers Discuss Grant's Message.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

England.

LONDON PRESS ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 3.—5 A. M.—The *Times*, in a leader on Presdent Grant's message, says: "The excessive privileges in regard to the freedom from search claimed for vessels bearing the American flag, would confer an immunity on an open pirate. Such pretensions are indeed short-sighted for a mercantile nation. We cannot for a moment believe Congress will adopt the suggestion to prohibit national banks from paying interest on deposits. We do not agree with the President's financial views generally, and think he is wrong in attributing recent troubles to the peculiar character of the currency. The advice to return to specie payments would be more satisfactory if the President told the country how to do it.

The article praises the Message for its moderation of tone in general, and on the Cuban question in particular. England will unreservedly support a policy which requires that Spain must really, as well as nominally, control Cuba.

THE "DAILY NEWS"

says the President's language concerning the Virginius affair is moderate and dignified.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"

seems in favor of a demand for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, a menace which will greatly increase the difficulties of Castelar's situation.

THE "STANDARD"

thinks the only result that threats against Spain will have, will be to hin ler the adjustment.

Germany.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING WITH SPAIN.

BERLIN, December 3.—The controversy between the German and Spanish governments regarding the German vessels seized by the Spanish war vessels in the Phillipine Islands, continues to increase in grumpiness and indirect. The German frigate Kron Prince and the corvette Augusta have been ordered to prepare for active service.

THE SUFFERING ARCHBISHOP.

Archbishop Dschowsky replies to the demand of the German government for his resignation, refusing to comply and declaring that he is responsible only to the people.

France.

COLLISIONS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

VERSAILLES, December 3.—Admiral Javres has proposed to the Assembly the establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL—ARGUMENT FOR PROSECUTION.

PARIS, December 3.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day, M. Poureet began the argument for the prosecution. He spoke at length, and in order of time and place in which he defendant was liable for capitulation in the open field.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 3.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 3.—The rate of discount in open market on three month's bills is 4¼ per cent., or ⅛ above the bank rate. Gold is scarce, considerable gone into bank on balance to day £62,000. Consols for money 92 7-16@92 9-16; account, 92 9-16@92 5-8; U. S. 5-20's, '67, 97¾; 10-40's, 91¾; new 5's, 92; Erie 38¾; preferred 59; New York Central 77. Linseed 30s6d.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton 6d.

PARIS, December 3.—Rentes 69 francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 8¾d; middling Orleans, 8¾@9; sales 12,000; American, 9,200; speculation and export 2,000. Corn, new, 5s 7d. Pork, 80s. Lard, 47s. Cheese, 64s 6d; Cumberland middles, 44s 6d.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Refined petroleum, 22 francs.

POLITICAL.

California.

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The action of the Chief Clerk of the last Assembly, M. D. Berack, in arbitrarily adjourning that body last Monday, thereby preventing an organization, resulted in the postponement of the Senatorial election till one week from to-day. It was a successful trick of a servant of the railroad company, and has provoked great indignation. His rebuke by the Assembly was prompt and sharp.

Texas.

THE STATE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

GALVESTON, December 3.—Ten cities and stations, including Austin, Galveston, Houston, Jefferson and Indianola, give a net Democratic majority of two thousand. The election was quiet. Returns from all sections show a Democratic majority larger than anticipated. The *News* claims 35,000 to 40,000 for Governor and the State ticket.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 3.—At Springfield, yesterday, before United States District Judge Treat, the motion to dismiss the injunction which he granted in the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, was argued. Mr. Crawford argued on the motion to dismiss, holding that the receiver appointed by the McLean county court cannot legally be interfered with by Judge Treat. Governor Palmer, on the other hand, contended that the receivers appointed by Judge Tipton had no right to take possession of the road as an accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust. Considering the delicate interest it already reverted to the Scott party, Judge Tipton's order was directed against the railroad company, but the company had already forfeited the road to the other party under the decision of the arguments, Judge Treat announced that he would make a speedy decision in the matter; probably to-day.

NEW YORK.

THE NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The loan certificates issued by the loan committee of the associated banks are being rapid ly redeemed. Fourteen of the twenty-six million issued have been cancelled. No publication will be made of the names of banks that accepted the loan.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Work is brisk at the navy yard. The Colorado will sail on Saturday. Work is continued night and day on the Florida, Minnesota and Dictator. The Arapile is taking in coal, and will probably leave on Saturday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Patrick Churke, river editor of the Evansville *Courier*, had one of his legs broken yesterday by the blowing down of a sign during the storm.

The committee appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio to arrange for a grand ball on the evening of the day on which William Allen is inaugurated Governor, held a meeting at Columbus, yesterday, and appointed twenty prominent gentlemen from various parties of Ohio as the general committee of arrangements. A complete programme will be arranged. Three halls have been engaged for dancing.

A Masonic Lodge of Sorrow was held at the Opera House, Memphis, last night, in memory of the members of the fraternity who died of yellow fever.

The Cotton Exchange of Memphis was organized yesterday afternoon, N. B. Goldsmith was elected president; J. J. Rawlings, A. A. Patton and Bonson Bayliss vice-presidents; and N. B. Hill, Wm. Grey, J. T. Pettit, C. F. Smith, J. A. Lamlaih, T. H. Hartmus and J. T. Stratton, managers.

Another quantity of goods has been recovered from the Atlantic wreck, and brought to Halifax. Previous to the late gale, one of the divers operating on the wreck saw under the gangway the body of a man, evidently an officer of the ship, a woman and a little girl. The diver intended sending them up, but when he went down next time, after the storm, several tons of iron had fallen on the bodies. Operations on the wreck will be suspended during the winter.

The Ohio State Dental Association met in Columbus yesterday. Fifty members were present. The day was spent in reading papers and in the discussion of what are the benefits to be derived from a proper care of deciduous teeth, and how much is the sucess of filling teeth due to the mere manipulation.

James Moore, an old and respected citizen of Sandusky county, Ohio, and for many years identified with the flouring interests of that section, while working in his mill, near Fremont, Ohio, yesterday, was caught by the machinery and seriously injured. His recovery is considered doubtful.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced to provide for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier and facilitate commerce between the States; to organize the territory of Pembia and provide a temporary government; to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah (this last bill embraces all amendments to the bill introduced last year.)

At half past 12 Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, began an address on his resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the resumption specie payment January 1st, 1875.

Mr. MORRILL argued at length in favor of the resumption of special payments, and urged upon Congress the necessity of legislation in that direction. He was not, he said, wedded to any special plan, but favored that proposed by a prominent financier of New York, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue certificates payable in four years with interest at 3.65 per cent. at par in United States notes, or gold at the option of the holder, requiring banks to keep one moiety of their reserves in these certificates, and for the Government to give notice that on January 1, 1875, it will pay its notes in cash in New York, authorizing the Government to negotiate a loan of two hundred millions in coin, at six per cent. per annum. The certificates as fast as redeemed may be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to satisfy claims against the Government. He hoped soon to submit a bill providing for the desired return to a specie basis.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday, to provide for the settlement of the financial derangement.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, with the understanding that Mr. Ferry be entitled to the floor on his resolution to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, presented the petition of 3,500 citizens of Kentucky asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors in territories of the United States.

A bill was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, appropriating $150,000 for constructing Government buildings at Charleston, West Virginia.

By Mr. SHERMAN, to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. This bill is the same as the one introduced in the House by Mr. Dawes.

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has the constitutional authority to create corporations for constructing railroads or canals penetrating two or more States, and whether it has authority to regulate the rates of railroad transportation over existing roads chartered by States, which by consideration have continuous lines running through two or more States.

Mr. SCOTT'S bill to provide for the better protection of the northwest frontiers, &c., provides for a loan of eight million dollars in United States ten-fifty four and a half per cent. bonds to be issued to the United States Government to the State of New York for the purpose of enlarging aqueducts and one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals to a capacity to pass vessels of war twenty-five feet in width and two hundred in length, and merchant vessels of 600 tons burden propelled by steam, which enlargement said canals are to be finished within the bottom. The bill also provides that after the payment of the debt, for which the canal revenues are now constituted, the tolls on said canals shall be forever reduced, their net revenue shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States until the proposed loan of eight million is repaid. The bonds are to be issued upon report of commissioners as the work progresses, every three months.

The Senate at two o'clock, went into executive session. After a session of twenty minutes, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to lay on the table such portions of the resolution regarding the Louisiana elections as applied to Governor Punchback, stating that he did so at his request. Carried after a short discussion.

Notice was given of a bill to repeal so much of the postal act as prohibits weekly newspapers from passing through the mails free of postage.

Mr. CESSNA offered a resolution to submit to their seats Messrs. Davis and Hagan, of West Virginia, without prejudice to the contestants for those seats. After debate, the resolution was refered.

Mr. LAWES introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1758; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for the $20,000,000 of bonds known as the loan of 1858, an equal amount of par bonds of a funded loan the second section declares it ought to be the pleasure of the United States to pay all coupon bonds of the loan of 1858 on the first of January 1874, except such as the holders thereof may elect, within six months from that date to exchange before, for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan with interest from January 1st 1874; and it appropriates the money necessary for the purpose.

Mr. COX offered a resolution to admit E. C. Davidson to a seat as representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana. He stated that the contestant, Peters, died since the election, and that therefore Davidson has a right to the seat, not only prima facie, but on the merits.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, sought to raise the question, whether the House would now consider the matter, stating that his object was to have the States called for bills, in order that he might press a bill for the repeal of the increased salary law. But the House decided that Mr. Hale was rather late in raising the point, and so Mr. Cox proceeded with a speech in favor of his resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the certificate from Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, dated the 24th of November, 1873, and the official vote and special election held in the Fourth district of Louisiana November 24th, George L. Smith had received a majority of the votes cast, and was duly elected to represent that district in Congress.

Mr. COX intimated that the certificate had been got up in Washington, and stated that it was practically impossible to have the vote counted so soon in a disirict so large and without railroads. He appealed to the House to give the State of Louisiana the right to be heard through at least one representative fairly elected.

Mr. MOREY moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of George L. Smith, instead of Davidson. Mr. Morey's amendment was agreed to, yeas 164; nays 94, Woodford, Republican, voting in the negative,

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.

JUDGE PECKHAM, of the New York Court of Appeals, was among the lost on the Ville Du Havre.

It has been definitely decided upon that the Virginius will be delivered into the hands of our naval forces at some one of our ports. No selection of the port has yet been made.

THE New York *Herald* boils over with indignation at the pacific settlement of the Cuban question. It should cool its anger by returning to its former hobby of the North Pole.

REQUIRED: The services of an experienced explorer, for the purpose of discovering the leaders of the Democratic party, who were lately lost in a rank and noxious WOOD.

THIS is probably what SHAKSPEARE would have said concerning the movement in Congress for the repeal of the salary grab iniquity: "It 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly."

NEARLY all the Washington correspondents remark upon the skeleton-like appearance of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Member of Congress from Georgia—in which he resembles the rebel Confederacy of which he was the Vice President.

SENATOR SCHURZ still declares his intention not to affiliate with the Republican party.—*Washington Paper.*

The Senator is too much addicted to sucking the thumbs of his self-importance. What was the reason why the sullen boy went supperless to bed?

THE wet blanket which the prudent and sensible course of the administration, with regard to the Cuban difficulty, has thrown on the martial fury of our "On-to-Cuba" papers, makes them sputter as fiercely as farthing rushlights.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has an article on "How to be two persons at the same time;" a duplex existence which that paper recently came within an ace of achieving for itself—in the matter of its extraordinary double-sidedness with regard to the Cuban difficulty, and the attitude of the administration in relation thereto.

THERE are four Democratic Congressmen from New York City—COX, CREAMER, ROBERTS and WOOD. Of these, ROBERTS voted for WOOD for Speaker, but COX and CREAMER refused to do so. He was thus repudiated by his own colleagues. Those who know him best put the least confidence in him.

THE Democratic press in commenting on the fate of TWEED, insists that it was the Democracy which overthrew himself and his crew. This is the very climax of idiotic mendacity; inasmuch as, with all the facts in their possession which ultimately consigned him to prison, they deliberately chose him as Senator of the Empire State.

"There is not a Democratic paper in Pennsylvania that opposes the new Constitution."—*Philadelphia Age.*

Nor, so far as we have observed, one that denounces the course of the Democratic Congressional back-paysters in opposing the repeal of the salary-grab law. Does this also indicate "a gratifying unanimity on an important question?"

THE first act of the Democratic members of Congress, after their arrival in Washington, was a square indorsement of the back-pay steal.

The first act of the Republican members of Congress was to take steps to bring before that body the repeal of the law, so far as it applies to members. Comparisons sometimes involve contrasts.

"THE negroes," screams a Bourbon paper down in Georgia, "must come to a right understanding of their true condition." Well, they have. But if the editor of that paper should ever "come to a right understanding of *his* true condition," he will be pretty sure to strike a bee-line for the nearest lunatic asylum, and ask to be accommodated with a straight jacket instanter.

THE blood-and-thunder papers of New York, disappointed by the prompt and peaceful settlement of the Virginius case, are now cheering themselves with the hope that the Cuban authorities will not give up the Virginius. Let them not lay that flattering unction to their souls. The Government knows what it is about, and how to enforce the engagements it mutually enters into.

THE Logansport, (Ind.,) *Journal*, says that Capt. FRY, of the Virginius, commanded the rebel gunboat Maurepas, during the war. Repeated instances are given, in which he ordered the shooting of Union soldiers after they had been overcome by his shells or by the bursting of a boiler and thus thrown into the river. So that the measure which he meted to others has at last been meted to him.

THERE are three Liberal Republicans in the House—BROMBERG, of Alabama, BANNING, of Ohio, and WHITEHOUSE, of N. Y. BROMBERG and BANNING voted for BLAINE, for Speaker, and WHITEHOUSE for COX. And STEPHENS, (of Ga.,) refused to vote for FERNANDO WOOD, and did not vote at all. HOLMAN, of Indiana, joined WHITEHOUSE in voting for COX. BLAND, of Mo., voted for STEPHENS, and CREAMER, of N. Y., voted for CLYMER.

INTELLIGENCE, according to the New York papers, has just been received by private individuals in that city, to the effect that a number of capitalists, bankers and others, who are interested in bonds of some of the American railroads which defaulted on their interest coupons due last month, are contemplating proceedings to obtain a foreclosure upon the bonds of such corporations, for the purpose of obtaining control of the roads, that they may be placed under more efficient management,

THE chivalrous sensitiveness of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* almost surpasses belief. This is the strikingly martyrotic way in which it protests against a pacific settlement of the Cuban question:

"The American flag protects no man—it is the symbol only of a nation of mercenary cowards who sell their honor for Spanish doubloons."

Wonder whether the *Enquirer* ever takes a retrospective glance at things. If our memory serves us right, it was not always wont to be swift to discern the true symbolism of the national banner—as, for instance, when that stood for the "protection" of the black loyalist from his rebel claimant.

"NO PENT-UP Utica contracts the powers" of the "everlasting" Yankee. His energy is as boundless as indomitable. A gentleman recently returned from Europe says he met five New Englanders in North Germany selling sewing machines, competing as earnestly as at home, and that he saw "down-easters" selling firearms all over Europe. To paraphrase the language of ancient PISTOL—although using it in a far higher and better sense—"the world is the Yankee's oyster, and he will open it." Presently the productions of the skill and enterprise of the United States will throng the markets of the whole earth.

JUDGE SHERMAN, of Ohio, in his letter to the President resigning his office, claims that he was legally entitled to do what he has been censured for doing, to-wit: demanding a fee of $10,000 for the use of his influence at Washington in procuring the repeal of certain taxes. Perhaps he *has* the legal right to do such things; we will not stop to dispute that point with him; but we are glad, none the less, that the time has not yet come when a Judge on the bench of the United States Courts *dare* attempt such a line of action. It may be legal; but it is not proper; and thank heaven! the public mind is too clear upon the equities of such things to permit them to be done with impunity.

A CONCERTED EFFORT is being made on the part of our Government, jointly with the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Norway, for the removal of the onerous burdens, consisting chiefly of a system of dues, which have been imposed upon foreign commerce with Cuba by the Spanish government. The commercial intercourse with Cuba of all these maritime powers has suffered great inconvenience on account of these fines. Efforts were begun by the United States to secure the removal of the burdens imposed on our commerce while Mr. SEWARD was Secretary of State, and have been continued under the present administration. Some important modifications have from time to time been issued by the Spanish government, but it appears that very little, if any, regard has been paid by the Customs officers in Cuba to the terms of the regulations or any changes ordered by the home government to be made. The governments above-named are now endeavoring, by simultaneous representations, to obtain a reform of the grievances.

OUR present bankrupt law is undergoing, at present, the severest test to which it can be subjected, in the uses to which it is put by the creditors of those who have failed; and there is a very strong tendency manifest in Congress, just now, to repeal all that part of it which relates to involuntary bankruptcy. The numerous failures that have followed the panic have subjected many unfortunate debtors to proceedings under this branch of the law, and its operations, as to them, do not seem to have commended it to general acceptation. So far as we are able to judge from what we have seen of its workings, we strongly incline to favor the repeal of that part of it.

THE New York *Times* publishes letters from President GRANT, from GEO. H. FARRAR, the room clerk at the West End Hotel, Long Branch; from Dr. D. W. BLISS, and from Senator SPENCER, which prove conclusively that the stories about Senator CARPENTER having been drunk at Long Branch, and of having been refused rooms at the West End Hotel, because accompanied by a paramour, were lies, coined through the malice of a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and by BRICK POMEROY. There never was the slightest foundation for those statements, and whatever may be said about Senator CARPENTER otherwise, he is guiltless of the charges that have been so widely circulated to his discredit.

THE American Minister to Ecuador officially informs the Secretary of State that the removal of all custom dues from American machinery is likely to prove a source of considerable revenue to our manufacturers, who can now furnish such articles to Ecuadorian purchasers at cheaper rates than their European competitors. He states that already he has knowledge of several very large orders that will be sent to this country at an early day, and he has no doubt but these will be largely increased in the course of the coming year, owing to the great demand that is arising in all parts of Ecuador. This is a matter of considerable interest and importance to the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, as well as of other places.

BUFFALO is assuming quite a granivorous character. The *Express* of that city gives some statistics showing that the grain trade at that point during the season just closed largely exceeded that of any former year. The grand total receipts at that port, from January 1 to December 1, aggregates 85,492,865 bushels of grain, and 2,597,763 barrels of flour; while for the same period in 1872 the receipts were 79,-9029,98 bushels of grain, and 1,928,595 barrels of flour. The exports by canal and rail show a similar encouraging increase. Buffalo being one of the principal gateways on the eastward-leading highway for breadstuffs, these figures will partly help to give an idea of the immense surplus productions of the vast agricultural regions of the West.

IT is a mistake to suppose that the lamentable peculation and corruption which now adays seem to prevail so extensively in public places, are evils of modern origin. From time immemorial they have, in a greater or less degree, prevailed. Even a petty barony, as is described in BYRON's tragedy of "Werner," has its system of fraud and grabbing:—

"In the fair way
Of peculation: such as in accounts,
Weights& measures, larder, cellar, buttery,
Where all men take their prey; as also in
Postage of letters, gathering of rents,
Purveying feasts, and understanding with
The honest trades which furnish noble masters."

This, of course, furnishes no excuse for the wrong-doing of people in our own country and age; but it shows that human nature—particularly in its lowest aspects—is everywhere and always pretty much the same.

THE important industry of American silk manufacture is steadily growing in importance, and there are indications that the period is not very remote when we shall be almost wholly or quite independent of the products of the silk looms of Europe. The report of the United States Silk Association, for last month, affords very encouraging evidence of the rapid growth of our silk manufactures during the last year. While the imports in silk goods have been decreasing, there has been a steady increase in the value of the raw silk imported into the country. During the first eleven months of the present year the imports of manufactured silk have fallen to $23,598,106, which shows a decrease of $8,726,436 as compared with the imports of the same period last year—certainly a most favorable exhibit. Moreover, our machinery for silk manufacture is constantly being improved upon; so that in all probability we shall soon be able to produce goods fully as perfect in style, texture and finish as those which are turned out by the manufacturers of European countries.

AT the Republican caucus held on Monday night last, of the members of the House of Representatives, Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, presided. There was considerable friendly discussion over the salary business, but the final result was the nearly unanimous passage of a resolution declaring for the unconditional repeal of the salary law, and for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a new Salary bill,

Mr. MAYNARD appointed the following committee: JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, Chairman; LYMAN TRUMBULL, of New York; EUGENE HALE, of Maine; BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and CHARLES R. THOMAS, of North Carolina.

EUGENE HALE, of the committee, has already prepared a bill, which provides for the repeal of all the provisions of the Increase-of-salary law regarding salaries, except those relating to the salaries of the President and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and further provides that the compensation and mileage of Senators Representatives, Delegates, the Vice-President, and Speaker of the House shall be the same for the Forty-third Congress, and for all subsequent Congresses as it was prior to the enactment of the provisions repealed. The bill also provides that the sums returned to the Treasury be formally covered into the Treasury of the United States.

ADMIRATION UNCALLED FOR.

Persons not yet aged can easily recall a time when a Judge of Court who had displayed the spirit lately displayed by Judge NOAH DAVIS, of New York, would have neither excited much admiration nor been deemed worthy of peculiar honor. Judge DAVIS has simply proved himself capable of fulfilling the duties of his position, and thus entitled to the respect and confidence of the people. In the first place, during the trial of a rich and socially powerful scoundrel, the Judge bore himself with dignity and firmness as an administrator of the law, resolved to see justice impartially meted out to the public as well as to the criminal at his bar. In the second place, a number of eminent lawyers highly paid by the culprit, having presumed to practice a contemptible artifice in the interest of their client, by which, through the degradation of the court, they hoped to secure either his acquittal or another trial, Judge DAVIS sternly vindicated the court and his own honor by rebuking and otherwise punishing the offenders. In England, France or Germany a Judge who failed in the premises to act as this New York Judge has acted, would be at once dishonored, and in any of the older American States like failure would, a few years ago, have exposed the delinquent to general abhorrence and contempt. But in New York people have become so familiar with the spectacle of Judges playing the part of accomplices in crime and prostituting their position to prevent the punishment of its perpetrators; people there have also become so accustomed to see even lawyers of distinguished names practicing with success and without rebuke professional or unprofessional arts that would have disgraced the firm of QUIRK, GAMMON & SNAP, that Judge DAVIS' upright, honorable and manly conduct overwhelms them with wonder and admiration. Indeed, neither the wonder nor the admiration is confined to New York; in other parts of the country also, the impression produced seems to have been nearly as profound, and respectable journalists at once began to suggest different ways in which the Judge might be appropriately honored. To some of our contemporaries nothing less than the Chief Justiceship of the United States seemed an adequate reward for the minister of law who had done his mere duty.

In truth, we are by no means sure that by some persons we shall not be suspected of intending to disparage Judge DAVIS in refusing to recognize the pre-eminent and astounding virtue of his course. It may, therefore, be well to say that we, like others, do not respect or admire him less, but more, in view of the exceptional brilliance of his courage and honor. We trust, however, that there are few cities or towns in the country, wherein either exactly such opportunities of distinction could be presented to a Judge, or such virtuous enthusiasm could be awakened by the Judge who proved himself equal to the occasion.

And yet perhaps we had better not feel too confident. While the bench and bar of the country are, upon the whole, considerably free from reproach, and enjoy to a great degree the confidence of the people, it is difficult to say how much of their virtue is the mere result of old professional rules and traditions, and how much of it ingrained personal honor. Almost every where many of the ancient safeguards and educational guarantees of professional rectitude have been either removed or lowered, and more than ever before the members of the bar are referred to mere popular opinion, the moral sentiments of the public as the standard of professional dignity. As to one great social interest which forms the chief concern of the bar, the pecuniary relations of men, popular sentiment appears to be getting into a rather turbid and, to say the least, uncertain condition, and it would be strange if lawyers, with their ample opportunities, temptations, and ambitions, failed to go with the current which carries away their clients. It is not preaching to assert that there is good reason for alarm at the extent to which the pursuit of wealth is manifestly among us taking the place of all other forms of ambition in a vast majority of the people, especially of the young. Doubtless in the prevalent recognition of the power and consequent temptation of riches we have the explanation of the popular wonder at TWEED'S conviction, as well as at Judge DAVIS' honest rigor. One hourly and everywhere meets with people upright or even religious as the world wags, who evidently regard riches as omnipotent, and as the chief and highest earthly concern, and who regard with mingled pity and contempt those who do not sympathize in their aspirations. JULIUS CÆSAR, quoting a Greek poet, used to say that if virtue or honor might ever be disregarded, it might be disregarded for the sake of supreme power. As CÆSAR estimated dominion, aspiring Americans estimate wealth; it is their ambition, the highest good comprehending so many benefits and so much power as to be a sublime object, to be struggled for at the risks which make ambition a virtue. The outcome of this view we are beginning to see all around us in daring frauds, and ruined men and families. More alarming still, we see it, and feel it, too, in the admiration with which we are ready to reward men for doing what, in a healthy state of public sentiment, they would be infamous if they failed to do.

Should any suspect exaggeration in these statements, let them recall the fact that the most popular minister of the gospel in the country has traversed it from end to end, holding up the pursuit of wealth as a high and noble direction of human energies. As if men needed illumination or exhortation on the subject! As if one great use of the Gospel of CHRIST were not to restrain and control the very natural appetite which this precious evangelist seeks to stimulate and inflame. Pagan JAVENAL was a better Christian. Some of his bitterest reproaches were directed against parents and instructors who, in his day, encouraged a passion already too strong, the love of money; encouraged it, the poet says substantially, as if the passion were worthy of the gods and of JOVE himself. Apparently then as now even divines were guilty of the criminal folly. Appealing to these exhorters, the satirist exclaims: "Tell me, O most foolish man, who bids you press him? I will warrant that the scholar will be a greater proficient in this and other vices than you who are his instructor."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop CUMMINS' secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church has at length resulted in the addition of another sect to the multitude which fill the land. In response to a call issued a while ago by Bishop CUMMINS, several clergymen and laymen, on the 2d instant met in the Assembly Hall, New York, for the purpose of "organizing themselves into a church." These gentlemen appear to have been all Episcopalians in principle and in fact, and their object seems to be simply to establish a church which shall be free from certain objectionable features and abuses which are alleged to characterize the church from which they secede. They therefore desire their new organization to be known by the style and title of "The Reformed Episcopal Church." Its founders and members recognize the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the only rule of faith and practice, and they accept the Apostle's Creed and the thirty-nine articles as statements of their belief. They further recognize and prefer for the government of their church the rule of Bishops, not because they think it exists by divine right or is the only scriptural form, but because it is a very ancient and desirable mode of ecclesiastical government. The new church will also be provided with a liturgy, but its use will not be imperative and is not intended to exclude "freedom in prayer." In other words, we suppose that officiating ministers may, when they choose or deem it advisable, exercise their own gifts and graces in conducting the devotions of their congregations. The Book of Common Prayer as revised, prepared and recommended by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1785, has been adopted for its use by the new church, which, however, "reserves full liberty to alter, enlarge, abridge, and amend the book as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, the substance of the faith being kept entire."

The most significant portion of the proceedings at the foundation of the new sect relates to the definition of "erroneous and strange doctrines."

Readers at all acquainted with the religious controversies of the last few years will recognize all the errors defined as matters in debate between two parties in the Episcopal church, not only of this country, but of Great Britain. Is there only one form or order of ecclesiastical polity, viz., the Episcopal? Are Christian ministers a royal priesthood in a sense which raises them above other Christians? Is the Lord's table an altar on which the body and blood of Christ are offered by a priest? Is Christ present in the elements of bread and wine at the celebration of the Lord's Supper? Is regeneration inseparably connected with baptism? For years these questions have been earnestly discussed within the church on both sides of the Atlantic, and both in England and in America a whole system of usages and ceremonies, constituting what is called Ritualism, has been erected on the foundation of the doctrines implied or believed by some to be implied in the affirmation of these questions. We profess no judgment or opinion as to the solidity of the foundation, or as to the soundness or unsoundness of the logic which is thus displayed. We are concerned only with facts. The Reformed Episcopalians, as they desire to be called, answer all the foregoing questions in the negative, and thus, no doubt, hope to establish a church, in which Ritualism cannot possibly find the slightest foothold.

The movement is certainly worthy of attention, and it may or may not turn out important. Undoubtedly, there have long been a good many persons, both clergymen and laymen in the Episcopal church, much dissatisfied with the alleged errors preached by some of the clergy and tolerated by some of the Bishops. Ritualism in particular has been a great annoyance to many earnest members of the church. A few ministers even are known to have sometimes spoken of secession as probably the only refuge of themselves and others from the abomination. On the other hand, the effect of the teaching of the Episcopal church is eminently conservative, well adapted to inspire and cherish reverence for her organization and to inspire and cherish dread of the "sin of schism." Then, many of those members who most dislike Ritualism and the doctrines in which it originates, confidently hope for reform within the church, and hence regard secession with no favor. We must also remember that in the judgment of most Episcopalians, outsiders entertain a somewhat exaggerated notion of the extent of the heresy. Persons unacquainted with the very exalted and comprehensive claims of a church which, as a whole, believes in "an apostolic ministry," easily mistake for error what is really sound doctrine according to the traditions of the church in question.

It is perhaps unfortunate for the success of Bishop CUMMINS' movement that his secession seems too obviously the result of pique or irritation at the criticisms to which he exposed himself by his disregard of the well understood order of his church during the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. There may be bigotry or narrowness or ignorance in asserting that only one form of church polity enjoys the divine sanction, but the minister of a church which holds itself thus favored, while he remains within its fold, seems bound to respect its assumed dignity, and therefore bound to abstain from compromising his brethren. Clergymen of other sects may, if they please, laugh at the assumption, but they have no right to complain of it. Perhaps they too, in reference to some other point, equally expose themselves to the mockery of the wise or those who think themselves wise. But Bishop CUMMINS, in his exuberance of fraternal feeling, felt bound to protest by his action against the churchiness of his church, and thus fairly laid himself open to the piercing arrows and fiery darts of Mr. DRUMM and other slashing divines. He ought to have waited at least a year before seceding from his church and organizing another. We suspect the mistake will be fatal to any brilliant prosperity of the movement, at least immediately. Bishop CUMMINS has, we fancy, merely added another little sect to the thousands of the land, while the Episcopal church will move on its way undisturbed. Doctors CUMMINS and CHENEY appear hardly the LUTHERS to organize the reformation, if reformation is needed.

THE TWO PARTIES AND BACK-PAY.

The decisive action of the Republican caucus, at Washington, in favor of repealing the back-pay bill, is in striking contrast with that of the Democratic caucus, which drove out SUNSET COX for having dared to offer resolutions against it. The Republican caucus was harmonious and nearly unanimous in deciding that the increased pay was wrong and that an early return to the previous rate of compensation was essential; but the Democratic caucus would not tolerate even the mention of the subject.

A new proof is thus given of the fact that the Republican party is the only organization that can be looked to for the reform of whatever wrongs may creep into the administration of government. The Democratic party, in this instance, rallied instantly, and almost to a man, in defense of the wrong. It deliberately and boastfully threw itself into the breach a the advocate of plunder and extravagant rates of compensation. It selected as its leader a man covered all over with the slime of political filth, and one who, in his own person, claimed the credit of securing the passage of the back-pay swindle by the timely change of his vote. The contrast between the action of the two parties on this absorbing question is not only a striking one, but indicates the real purposes and constitution of each. The Republican party naturally and instinctively gravitates to the support of the right, and the Democratic party as naturally to the wrong.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Texas is now making pig iron from its own ore.

No war with Spain. Smooth down the ruffled feathers of that agitated bird.

A few more war fevers would prove as costly to tax-payers as a first-class war.

In view of the growing importance of the trade, a cotton exchange has recently been established in Baltimore.

The Texas Pacific Company will complete the ten miles of road from San Diego, Cal., required to hold the franchise.

Professor Agassiz has more applicants for admission to his Penekese school than the island can accommodate.

The constitutionality of the social evil ordinance of St. Louis has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Germany is the first foreign nation to accept an invitation to participate in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The reason why Thanksgiving day always precedes the first Monday in December, is because Congress meets on the latter day.

A horse that was worth $85,000, two years ago, is now being driven on a Boston horse car. A broken shoulder caused the depreciation.

Eastern coal dealers say that little more than half the usual stock of coal for family consumption has thus far been ordered, this season.

The Democratic guns are spiked. The Democratic shriekers are gagged. We shall hear no more about "back-pay salary grabbers."

The stringency of the times specially affects even the rag-pickers, because people now keep a good many things that in ordinary times they would throw away.

An Iowa newspaper is printed on a press which has been in use for fifty years, and type which has done service for twelve years. The editor also lives in the past.

The Ashantees of South Africa, poorly as they are armed and organized, are giving the British troops in that quarter all the business they have time to attend to conveniently.

Senator Sumner's bill to break up the traffic in Italian children was needed. Five thousand such children, kidnapped abroad, are now held in virtual servitude in this country.

Nothing like time and space as obstacles to prevent nations from going to war. The Atlantic, for instance, a chiefly responsible for the pacific settlement of the Cuban difficulty.

It is not generally known that a postal card will go to any part of Canada and Newfoundland, if a one-cent stamp be affixed in addition to the stamp printed or impressed upon the card.

The headquarters of that famous Democratic institution, the "Americus Club," have been removed to Blackwell's Island. None but Democratic "statesmen" need apply for admission.

Lord Cowper says of the English House of Lords, of which he is a member, that "most of them are bores, and the rest fools." What would he have thought of our Constitutional Convention?

There is a woman in New York who, fancying she had committed an unpardonable sin, vowed she would never speak again, and for five years has not spoken. That ought to atone for almost any sin.

A novelty in the way of a religious temperance monthly has just made its appearance. It is called the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union," and seems to be an able champion in a praiseworthy cause.

Big Creek, Arkansas, couples marry themselves by kissing each other across a table. Probably the discharge of a plate or teapot or beef bone by husband or wife is also considered a proper divorce.

The strikers at the New Albany, Ind., rolling mills, beginning to feel the cold and hunger of laziness, have written the superintendent a letter acknowledging the meanness of their acts and asking for work.

Be chary of prophesying. Judge Bishop, of Massachusetts, used to say that it would be a thousand years before a hole could be got through the Hoosa mountain rocks big enough for a bat to find its way through.

The Democratic leaders of Indiana have determined to hold their State convention next summer, instead of January 8, the usual day. The reverence and remembrance of Old Hickory by the party is fading.

A Minnesota farmer who, twelve years ago, was chopping cord-wood in Wisconsin for fifty cents a cord, has a 500 acre farm, from which he has this year sold $7,000 worth of grain—and yet "farming don't pay."

The Connecticut press is agitating the question of who shall be candidate for Governor at the election in April, 1874. Additional interest is given to the campaign because a successor is to be elected to Senator Buckingham.

Boston expects to take from Baltimore her title of "Monumental City." Next month the monument to General Scott will be unveiled, and during the year monuments will be erected in that city to Fairragut, Rawlins, and Thomas.

"The Southern gentleman" is an unfortunate phrase still used by some of the Southern newspapers. The true gentleman is a cosmopolitan. He knows no East, no South, no North, no West. He is the common property of civilized society.

The Supreme Court of Kentucky has decided that the cashier of a Louisville bank which was robbed by daylight in 1870, is responsible to a depositor for money thus taken, on the ground that he did not use due diligence in the care of the property.

Publishers desiring to forward a prospectus or circular with their publications must make the same an integral part of the magazine. If this is not done, and the additional matter is merely pasted or pinned to the publication, it will subject the publication to letter postage, according to a recent decision of the Post office Department.

PERSONAL

A negro named Mike Maguire was arrested in Cincinnati the other day. Have the Irishmen begun to exchange names with their colored fellow-citizens?

Dr. Mary Walker has not yet abandoned her efforts to obtain a pension. Impaired vision is what's the matter with the doctor. Neither can the Pension Bureau "see it."

Rev. Dr. Tiffany is quoted for the statement that President Grant has entirely dispensed with liquor in the White House, and that it is almost entirely abolished from the most fashionable parties given in Washington.

Thomas Harding was killed, and Stephen Jones, Thomas Morris and George Thomas were severely injured, in Wadlinger's colliery at Hockshenville, Schuylkill county, on Sunday, by the breaking loose of a car in the slope.

Gen. Lewis T. Wigfall, formerly United States Senator from Texas, and later a Senator of the Southern Confederacy, applied December 1st for admission to the Baltimore City bar. The customary oath of allegiance was administered, and he was admitted to practice as an attorney.

We always did admire the pluck of the western men, but the moral hardihood of the young man at Hay City who proposes to marry Anna Dickinson elevates the race in our estimation. It is the very climax of audacity. Leaping into Vesuvius or shooting Niagara is not a circumstance.

The latest researches in regard to the Man in the Iron Mask seem to prove that he was a son of Anne of Austria by Mazarin; that he had a remarkable likeness to his uterine brother, Louis XIV.; and it was to prevent dangerous complications in the State that he was kept so mysteriously incarcerated.

Instead of "millions for defense—not a cent for tribute," the sentiment said to have been uttered by General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney to the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, it now appears on credible testimony, namely, his own, that his answer was "not a flourish like that, but simply not a penny."

Professor Proctor, the English astronomer, now in this country, is the most prolific of authors. He is only 36 years old, yet he has already "gone to the head" in the line of study to which he has devoted himself, from a boy up to the present time. He is the author of works enough (many of them profound) for the life-labor of an active philosopher of three-score years and ten.

General B. H. Bristow, the new Attorney General in place of Mr. Williams, is a native of Kentucky, former Solicitor General, and well known as a very good lawyer. He served with distinction in the Union army, and was an original Republican. He is recognized as one who have come to intelligent with him as one of the finest legal minds in the country.

A New York merchant, writing from Honolulu, says: "Two weeks ago we had a ball at the palace of our King, Lunalilo I. He is our friend. When he was still merely Crown Prince I loaned him two dollars. 'Only for a day,' he said. When I met him a year after I reminded him of the loan, but he told me to wait till he should have become King, of which the prospects were then very slight. But now he is a king, and I have silently made him a present of the two dollars. Cheap friendship, considering he is King."

George H. Williams, the new Chief Justice, was born in Columbia county, New York, March 23, 1823, and is therefore in his fifty-first year, and in fine health. He was a Democrat down to the rebellion; was judge of the first judicial district of Iowa; a Pierce elector in 1852; appointed by Pierce Chief Justice of the Territory of Oregon in 1853, and reappointed by Buchanan in 1857, but resigned. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the new State of Oregon, and in 1864 was elected a Senator in Congress from that State to 1871. He was also a member of the High Court that arranged the preliminaries of the Geneva Arbitration. Mr. Williams is the eighth Chief Justice of the United States.

The Human Kitchen and Its Waiters-Dumb

The body is supplied with ailment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the various organs, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependants supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock, from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. Brahany, J. S. Ball, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Sommerls, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S.

THE

Great Cash Sale!

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

Panic Prices,

STILL CONTINUES.

Greater Reductions.

Real Bargains.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantеens, Irish and French Poplins,

Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,

Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS

AND

TOYS.

C. Yeager & Co.

Invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers to their very large and well selected stock of the above goods, which we will sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH.

No. 110 Market St

Wholesale Departments, Up-Stairs.

DRY GOODS

Popular Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

AT 12½ CENTS.

Barred Flannels.

At 18¾c, Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 25c, Yard wide Country Flannel.
Heavy Country Flannels, Rose Roy Flannel.
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels.

AT 6¼ CENTS.

Good Prints.

At 8¾c, the Best Calicos.
Table Linens cheap.
Good Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans.
Blankets, Coverlets, Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and

Seasonable Goods.

Sheetings, Muslins, Crash, Towels,
Tickings, Checks, Table Damasks,
Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

Carpets, Druggets, OIL CLOTHS,

And a Full and Complete Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At Popular Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St., Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS!

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

Sealed Proposals for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., with FRESH BEEF for six months, commencing the 1st day of January, 1874, will be received by the undersigned

UNTIL 10 A. M., DECEMBER 31, 1873.

The names of two bondsmen will be required with the Proposals.

All further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

O. E. MICHAELIS,
First Lieutenant Ordnance Corps,
Brevet Captain, U. S. A., A. C. S.
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, November 28, 1873.

BIDS AND PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

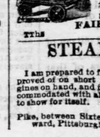
OIL CITY GAS WORKS,

And the Supplying of the City with Gas, will be received until MONDAY, December 1, 1873, at 3 P. M. Bids must be accompanied by plans, specifications and detailed drawings, and must state the price of construction, and the lowest rate at which gas will be furnished to the city and consumers, giving the city the right to purchase the Works at such future time as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Information in regard to the work required may be obtained at the City Offices, or through the mail.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved. Communications by mail may be addressed to the undersigned.

ISAAC M. SOWERS,
Mayor Oil City, Pa.



Fairbanks Standard

SCALES,

Of all k Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c. Sealed Rewards promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

TFhs

STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines as much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself.

WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

TFhs

DRY GOODS.

At Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Felt Skirts,

Balmoral Skirts

AT $3.00,

FELT SUITS:

EXTRA CHEAP.

Men's Gloves, Boys' Gloves.
Ladies' Gloves, Misses' Gloves.
Hosiery, Leggins, Ribbons, Flowers.
Hats, Bonnets, Ruchings, Handkerchiefs.
White Silk Neckerchiefs, Bonnet Velvets.
Rollings, Embroideries, Edgings

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1873.

Some weeks since the Clearing House Association of New York appointed a committee to take into consideration the practices of certain banks and to report such changes and reforms as were necessary. The following rules were suggested:

1. That payment of interest upon deposits, either directly or indirectly, be entirely prohibited.

2. That each bank, while it observes the requirements of the law of Congress respecting a reserve fund, be required to carry at all times an amount of legal tender notes equal to at least 15 per cent. of its liabilities to the public.

3. That no bank shall certify a check as good until the full amount of it shall appear upon its books from a deposit, regularly entered to the credit of the drawer.

4. That no check or draft shall be received by a bank upon deposit at par as cash, drawn otherwise than upon one of the banks composing the Clearing House Association.

5. That all checks and drafts upon places out of the city of New York shall only be taken at the rate of discount established by the Clearing House Committee.

These rules being general in their character are of interest to bankers here, who desire to see the errors of the past avoided in the future. Of these rules the object of the 5th has been met by the action of the banks of this city in regulating the rate of discount at which country checks shall be taken. The agreement as entered into by the banks signing the paper is not limited as to time or subject to monthly revision as in the case of New York banks.

Rule number four that checks shall not be received on deposit *as cash* that are drawn on banks outside the Clearing House, is in very much the same spirit as the same attempt made here to compel the banks outside the Clearing House to have their checks certified by the institutions through which they clear, to which we referred on Tuesday, a course of action which comes with a greater show of reason from a city like New York with its endless combination of financial interests. Yet it seems to be but a covert attempt to discourage the business of those banks not associated with themselves.

Rule number three has little interest to us in this city, as the custom is seldom or never indulged in; yet as it is at the bottom of the enormous railway stock speculation of Wall street, and is necessary to the very existence of that business, it is to be hoped the rule will become a law to the banks and thus check the illegitimate business of the stock market.

The second rule is a blow at the custom of New York National banks of "carrying" gold for the speculative cliques and counting this same gold as reserve. As it now stands the depositors of the bank recall for their balances in greenbacks, as in the late panic, the bank is compelled to sell out the gold loans on its books, overweighing the market when it is least able to bear the load and drawing from the street greenbacks in payment, when this class of currency is most needed.

This whole set of rules is, however, but another evidence of the tendency of all reform movements of the day in both politics and finance.

People expect by minutely and carefully worded instruments like the new Constitution of this State; by elaborate legislation; by ordinances of councils, such as the ordinance in regard to the deposit of city funds, to make a piece of machinery take the place and do the duty of political virtue; as if these reformers who have always neglected their duty in the selection of proper candidates for office, will not continue to leave the matter in the hands of any such men as take sufficient interest to do the necessary work—be they good or bad.

So in banking. If a man is not fit to be a bank officer he should be supposed to have a little common sense and not be a mere automaton worked by wires. The requirements of the business are too strong and varied to be set down accurately and minutely in resolutions, especially when such resolutions aim at the narrowest and most restricted construction of the letter of the Banking act.

The following is from a circular of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall street:

In consequence of the increasing number of inquiries which we receive in regard to exchanging the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad for lands located along the line of its route, we have made an arrangement with Mr. Calvin F. How, whereby all possible facilities will be afforded to persons desirous of making such exchange.

Mr. How has, for years past, given his special attention to locating lands in the west, has personally examined the lands granted by Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and we feel no hesitation in requesting him to take charge of this matter for such of our customers as may think best to make the exchange. Mr. How will attend to all details.

We are frequently asked whether we would recommend such exchange. We do not recommend the owners of $100 bonds to make the exchange, as the small amount of land obtainable would not repay the trouble of looking after it, but where a large amount, even a $1,000 bond, is owned, it does seem to us that it is well worth while for bond holders to examine into this matter, and it is with this in view that we have made the arrangement with Mr. How. Letters addressed to him to our care will receive prompt attention.

It should be remembered that the bonds are receivable at 110, and accrued interest in payment for land.

In accordance with the thirteenth section of its charter the Northern Pacific Company have just prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior its annual report covering the year ending June 30th, 1873.

All the expenses up to that date, of construction, equipment and sales in Europe were $20,092,380; this, however, does not include discount on bonds, commissions on sales, or interest on bonds due. The indebtedness then consisted of first mortgage bonds, $22,758,200 and $456,000 bills payable, $1,338,922; accounts, $1,080,670.

—Robinson Bros., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	44¾
Penna. Scrip	92½
Reading	93
United Cos.	116
Oil Creek	15
Lehigh Valley	57¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	89
Central Trans.	39¾
Empire do	50

—The following table shows the prices of railroad stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

December 3, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109	108	109	109	109	108⅞
Canton						
Western Union Teleg'h	69½	69½	69½	69¾	70	70
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35	35	35¼
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾		
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northwestern	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do preferred						
Rock Island	94	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred						
Wabash	47¾	47¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27¾	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
United Pacific						
Chicago and Alton						
Terre Haute	20¾	20¾	21	21	21	21
Harlem	117	118	118	118	118	118

—The following are the quotations for Government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881, coupons	118¼	117⅝	118¼
5-20s, 1862	119¾	111	111
5-20s, 1864	111¾	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1865	112¾	112	113
5-20s, new	115¾	116	116
5-20s, 1867	117¼	117⅛	117¼
5-20s, 1868	116¼	116	116⅝
10-40s	109	109¼	109⅝
10-40s, coupons	109¼	109¾	110
Currency 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	—	73½	74
Tennessees, new	—	73¾	74
South Carolinas, July	—	9	9¼
South Carolinas, April	—	90	—
Missouri 6s	—	90¼	90

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1873.

The receipts by river and rail the past twenty-four hours indicate the falling away as the supply of the leading commodities for this market:

Flour, bbls	713	Wheat, sacks	510
Apples, bbls	313	Rye, sacks	120
Corn, sacks	320	Oats, sacks	1,000
Butter, pkgs	36	Bacon, tcs	50
Potatoes, bushels	1,000		

These receipts as compared with those of our last daily report, show a great falling off. The market ruled generally more active after election day, and with the unsatisfactory supply, prices were firmly maintained. The weather is unusual for the time of year—the atmosphere being balmy and spring-like just before a rain shower. The river is in good boating order, and were it not for the money stringency our markets would be as brisk and active as at any time in our history.

For the general information of our merchants and business men generally, we append the following tables of the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past five years:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,816	6,922	12,738
Apples, bbls	1,454	1,454	2,926
Cheese, bxs	2,686	1,065	3,781
Corn, sks	2,469	2,402	4,871
Wheat, sks	4,330	4,769	9,089
Barley, sks	1,648	909	2,557
Rye, sks	1,755	1,209	2,964
Oats, sks	5,907	6,467	11,474
Butter, pkgs	477	307	784
Bacon, pcs	11,250	10,000	22,250
Bacon, tcs	209	128	337

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for November, for the past five years:

	Nov. 1869.	Nov. 1870.	Nov. 1871.	Nov. 1872.	Nov. 1873.
Flour, bbls	22,319	23,782	19,657	27,064	33,594
Apples bbls	24,019	23,146	16,940	5,624	8,560
Cheese, bxs	5,007	4,966	6,787	5,624	8,560
Corn, sacks	10,965	8,659	24,966	8,586	44,964
Wheat sacks	18,415	16,710	20,377	9,931	19,958
Barley, sacks	25,245	9,996	26,160	6,943	7,566
Rye, sacks	15,111	9,265	12,706	950	6,623
Oats, sacks	15,206	29,342	49,475	11,416	58,194
Butter, pkgs	815	1,334	1,253	564	748
Bacon, pkgs	19,576	26,284	19,964	22,910	30,208
Bacon, tcs		591	729	229	441

The following will indicate the state of trade in detail in our city markets, together with the latest quotations for the leading commodities from store:

ASHES—The receipts have fallen off, and with a moderate demand prices are fully maintained; sales at $6@$ 80 for pearls, nine to obtolice, and $6@$ 50 for pots; good by the barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet, with a full supply in store; regular sales are made at from 60 to 70c per gallon.

ASHES—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 3¾@4c; Refined 5c.; Nitrate Sc.; Potash 9c., Pearl 10c.; Arsenic 6@6½c.; Black Lead 5c.;

BORAX—Refined 25 ₰ lb.

ALES—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows; X ₰ bbl; XX, $9; India ale $10 ₰ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gals. $24 ₰ bbl; bulk, 44 gals, $42 ₰ hhds, 60 gals, $52 @ 60 @ 60; in cases, bottled, $20 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale in cases of 5 doz bottles, $5 ₰ doz; Robt. Younges of sparkling ale $3 ₰ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E & A Burke, $3 ₰ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 35 ₰ doz; Caswells, Hexard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₰ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices are steady; sales at 4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and the receipts have fallen off over one-half. There is a steady home trade demand at prices from 25 to 25c for prime roll, and fancy lots at 28c to 30c ₰ lb. There is not much inquiry for common.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is fully equal to all demands. The ruling quotation is $30 per ton for unbolted meal; in a small way from store bolted meal commands $1 60 per 100 lbs.

CRACKERS—The demand has improved. Dealers appear well pleased with the situation. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 6c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₰ lb.

CREESE—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Beeson's Phoenix ₰ 60@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rockdale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 25.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 4½@5c ₰ lb.

DANNER BAKING POWDER—Market steady; sales per 10 @ 6 ₰ 2 cans, $1.60; 2 ₰ 3 do $2 40; 3 do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $25 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8¾c. Hurl 9½@10c per lb.

LARD—The market is dull; sales in a regular way at $2@2 25.

HAMS AND PROVISIONS—The market rules quiet, with only a moderate demand. Prices, which are considered very low, remain very firm. The card rates are as follows: Extra sugar cured hams 12¾c; shoulders 9¾c; plain 9¾c; breakfast bacon 13¾c; dried beef, S. C., 15½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 8¾c; short rib 9c; clear 9¾; mess pork $15 00 per bbl; hams unsugar 10c; lard, refined, tierces, 9c; half barrels 9¾c; buckets 10c; in three lb candies 12c; in five lb candies 11¾c; in three pound pails 12¾c; in six lb pails 13¾c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull with prices tending downward. Sales at the works of P. O. B. on cars 18@18½c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Moderately active, but prices are steady. Tomatoes are cheaper now than they have been at any time this year. Peaches have also declined, while Indian corn is still holding its own. Tomatoes are being sold in a jobbing way at $1 25 and@1 30 per doz for 3 lb cans.

CHEESE—The market is moderately active, with a good demand, and the stock on hand is liberal. The card rates are Young America 12½c; nutmeg 11c; New York Goshen 13½@13c; Ohio dairy 12½@13c; factory, September 14@13c; sweitzer 16@18c.

CIDER—In good supply with sales at $6@3 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $2 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report sales at $7 50 @8 per case of four dozen packages.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is active for peaches at quotations, but for apples the feeling is quiet. Bright apples sell at 6@6c. Peaches, halves, 10@10c per lb.

EGGS—The market is rather active for strictly fresh, which are quoted at 28@30c per dozen, but for pickled stock the feeling is dull, with sales at 18@20c.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 mess mackerel, $20; No. 2 mess mackerel, $20; No. 1 shore mackerel, $30; No. 2 shore mackerel, $28; extra No. 1 large mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $14; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14 large No. 3 mackerel, $11; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 ₰ bbl; white fish $7 50@8 00 lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $6 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 @ 100; red herring, scale 500 @ box. No. 1 25c @ box.

FEATHERS—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 50@50c ₰lb; No. 2 C, 45@45c as to quality and quantity, are as follows:

State and western wheat	$3 25@3 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St. Louis	9 00@9 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 00@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 50
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GAME—The market is dull notwithstanding the near approach of the holidays, but this is caused by the large stock on the market. The following are the rates for the different descriptions:

Turkeys—Undressed, 14@16c ₰ lb; Long Saddles, 15@18c; Hams 18@20c.

Geese—$5 00 per dozen.

Pheasants—$4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits—$2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels—$1 50 @2 00 per dozen.

Wild Turkeys—$2.00@2 50 each.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement since our last, the demand being confined to the local wants of the trade. Coffees are very firm, while sugar is weak and declining now weight.

Coffee—Choice Rio 26½@27c; good to prime 25½; fair to good 24@25½c; roasted one lb, packages 30c; loose 29½c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¾c. Standard A 10¾c; B 10¾c; Ex C 10¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₰ lb Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₰ lb; Japan 25c@$1 00 ₰ lb; Oolong 25@55c ₰ lb; fancy $100 ₰ lb; Souchong 25@55c ₰ lb.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 70@72c; prime 65@65c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amer 60@65c; lower grades 35@45c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Caroline 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾c.

Honey—Selling at 32@35c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ₰ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ₰ lb.

Vanilla—Star, 31c ₰ lb; Sterling, 14c ₰ lb; mould.

GRAIN—There was some little movement in the early trade since our last, but mostly being grain consigned to wheat, oats and corn, the feeling for which was quite strong. Wheat is held at a slight advance. Below are the quotations in detail:

Wheat—The market continues firm, at the late advance. Sales are reported as follows: Choice prime Red Winter at $1 48@1 45; Amber $1 55; and White at $1 60.

Oats—The market remains firm, with sales at the following rates: Mixed at 46c; and prime White at 48@50c per bushel.

Corn—Shelled is held firm at 58@60c; new ear 60; old 62@65c.

Rye—The market was quiet here. The nominal rate is 75c.

Barley—The market is still reported in an unsettled condition, and it is difficult to obtain correct quotations. We therefore give $1 42@1 40 as the nominal price.

HOMINY—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $1 50@5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

PEARLS—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $4 50; gallons, plain, $8 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English cnow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $5 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 00; English cauliflower, quarts, $5 00; English picalil, pints, $3 50; English picalil, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—With light receipts and an active demand, prices are higher. Prime Peachblows are selling in car lots at 55c to $1 00 per bushel, and mixed at 50@90c per bushel.

MILL FEED—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $25@30 per ton; from store $1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn chops, $1 35@1 40 per 100 lbs; bran $14@16 per ton.

NUTS—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 per bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c per lb; chestnuts $4 00@4 25 per bushel.

MINCE MEATS—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11@11½c per lb by the ¼ bbl, and 12c per lb by the half bbl.

RAGS—The market is dull and nominal at 2¾ to 3c per lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 18@18c ₰ gallon; white wine, 35c ₰ gallon and charge for packages.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 35@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

WHISKY—A shade higher, with sales of high wines at 90@97c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week have been fair both of through and way stock. The market so far has ruled fair in all grades and kinds. The attendance of buyers is good, and trade is moderately active at prices at least ¼c higher than last week. The market closes firm at about the following figures:

Extra	1,400 to 1,500 lb. steers, fine and smooth	$6 00	
Prime	1,300 " "	5 50 to	5 75
	1,200 " "	5 00 to	5 25
Fair	1,100 " "	4 25 to	4 50
	1,000 " "	3 75 to	4 00
Common		3 00 to	3 50

Hogs.

The run of hogs to this time has been fair. The market is good on all kinds and grades. In a moderately active market prices for the last three days have been without change. At this writing the run is fair, while the weather is warm and unfavorable for trade, and the prospect is that lower prices will rule. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling to-day:

Extra Philadelphia	$ 4 90
Prime do	4 75@4 85
Yorkers	4 30@4 65

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The quality of the stock offering is good. One bunch of view, averaging 145 lbs, sold at $5 75. Another bunch, 110 lbs, at $5 50. Market ruled from ¼c to ½c higher than last week. Following are about the prices:

Extra, 100 lbs	$ 5 00
Do. 90 lbs	4 75
Do. 90 lbs	4 50
Prime, 85 lbs	4 00@4 25

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &c.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE RICED.

3d	$7 25
2d	7 50

CASING.

10d to 20d	$5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$5 00

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	$4 50

BARREL.

¾ inch	$8 25
⅞ inch	7 25
1 inch	6 75
1¼ inch	6 00
1½ inch	5 75
1¾ inch	5 25
1¾ inch	5 00

Tobacco Nails.—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails.—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d; 1 25 to 50 do 1 50 to 60 do 1 75 to 100 do.

Hooting Nails.—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvinized, 5 cents per lb. advance on Iron.

Patent, 50 per keg, $11 00.

4d 10 60

Cooper, all sizes per lb 50

In 100 kegs lots and upwards 5 per cent.

CASH TERMS—Less 125c cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1873.

REMARK—We have to report a dull market, with plenty of sellers and few buyers. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement in the market would be very acceptable to a large class of persons. The lookout at present is not a very flattering one.

CRUDE.

The market was dull. Prices continue low. We note sales of 9 barge loads at 2¼c per gallon. The following sales were made at Parker's: 200 bbls Union at 8c; 200 bbls United at 7½c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull; sales continue light and quite nominal at 10@11c at works.

Philadelphia, spot or December 12c; January 13½c.

New York, spot 19½c; futures uncertain.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull; city make $1 75; country $1 65@1 70.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 3.—*The Herald* says the petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market ranged at 2½@2¾c. The market at Oil City quoted at 2½c, its bids, and $1 60 asked. At Parker's Landing the market opened firm, but closed weaker, owing to a rumor of new strikes. The home refined market was 5¾c in bulk, and 10¾c in bbls.

500 bbls upper road, spot	95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	97½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	95
2,000 bbls Parker's Union pipe	80
2,000 bbls Parker's United pipe	75

NEW YORK, December 3.—Closing 2d. Crude in bulk quiet and firm, at 5@5¼c; refined held firm; sales 4,000 bbls, 12¼c; cases, 18¾@19¾c; Philadelphia delivery quiet and steady; refined 13c December, 13½c January.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—Quiet; S. W., 13c; crude 9½@10c; cases 18c, sales none; futures, January, 13½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 3.—Quiet and nothing doing, 95c.

OIL CITY, December 3.—Market quiet at 95c@$1.

TITUSVILLE, December 3.—Quiet and unchanged; spot at 96@97½c.

TIDIOUTE, December 3.—Market unchanged; 88c offered.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 3.—The market was quiet and weaker to-day. Sales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	95
500 bbls, upper road, spot	97½
1,000 bbls, Oil Cit, Creek, spot	97½
2,000 bbls, Parker's union	85
1,000 bbls, United	75

LIDIOUTE, 11 A. M., December 3.—Market dull; 62½c offered at wells.

OIL CITY, December 3.—Market quiet and unchanged at 95@$1 00.

PHILADELPHIA, 1 P. M., December 3.—Market steady, prompt and first half offered at 13c; last half January, 13¾c; February 13¼@13½c; March 13¾@14c. Nothing doing.

NEW YORK, December 3.—230 bbls crude, 5¼c; refined 13¼c.

Oil Shipped East by West Penn. Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co.	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila.	1,018

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	716
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	377
H McKelvey	Star	1,104
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	1,161
B S Duncan	Riverside O W	540
Jos Bushnell	National O W	1,031
Jos Bushnell	Lily O W	431
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	545
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	526
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	779
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	322
Jos Bushnell	Brilliant O W	618
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	163
Fisher Bros	American O W	659
Fisher Bros	Beggs, Loomis & Co	210
Total		10,269

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wormser, M & Co	John P Logan, Phila	50
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	312
L Irwin & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	1,003
Total		1,365

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 3, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull; No. 1 spring $5 50@5 90; superfine, $3@4 00.

WHEAT—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1 10@; No. 2, $1 08; cash 1 03¼, seller December; No. 3, $1 01@1 02; rejected, 90c.

CORN—Dull and lower, closing steady; No. 2, mixed, 45¾ cash on December; 45¾ January.

OATS—Firm; No. 2, 34¼@35c cash; 35¼c January.

RYE—Scarce and firm; No. 2, 81@82c.

BARLEY—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, $1 50@1 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13 10@13 15, cash. Lard steady, with moderate demand at 7¾c cash; 7¾c February. Bulk meats firm and unchanged; shoulders, 4¾c; long clear, 10@8, 6¾c; short rib middles, 7c. Green meats nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $4 70@4 80.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, December 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 9 cars reported to arrive, 1,105 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,114 head; market brisk at yesterday's prices, closing rather freely; light cattle scarce, most of the stock in yards are heavy weights; about 1,400 head disposed of. Sales 462 Indiana steers, averaging 1,173@1,450 lbs, at $4 40@5; 160 Ohio steers, 1,042@1,643 lbs, at $4 12½@6; 563 Illinois steers, averaging 1,293@1,525 lbs, at $3@5 60; 187 head Texas steers, averaging 1,158@1,158 lbs, at $4 50@5; 20 head Michigan steers, averaging 983 lbs, at $4 @5¾.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day including reported arrivals, 6,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head; market active at ¼c advance on Canada lambs over number of Boston buyers in market to-day. Sales: 1,970 head Michigan sheep, averaging 100 lbs, at $3 62½@4 75; 97 Indiana sheep, averaging 88 lbs, at $4 00; 1,400 head of Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 85 to 110 lbs, at $5 50@5 75.

Hogs—Receipts thus far this week, 22,000 head; market closed 5c per cwt lower than on yesterday's prices; few sales made to country dealers at $4 50@4 75; regular buyers holding off; but few heavy hogs in pens; nothing over 300 lbs weight had they been offered would have commanded $5 00.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 3, 1873.

River stationary with seven feet. Raining. Thermometer 62 deg. at 5 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 3, 1873.

River rising, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather—raining at 6 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Ector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet, and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva.....West Virginia...Donaldson, 6 A. M

THE marks last evening indiated seven feet, and rising slowly. The weather was cloudy and warm for the season. Trade on the landing was very dull. Freights scarce.

OUR young friend Thomas Moorhouse, will do the financing on the new steamer "Shippers Own." It will be well done.

Harbor Master's Report for November.

Steamboat tonnage and wharfage	32,609 $1,630 45
Packet tonnage	43,792
Total	76,401
Miscellaneous wharfage	450 00
Lumber wharfage	1,053 50
Wood wharfage	538 80
Total wharfage	$3,672 75

Number of steamboat and barge arrivals for November, 1873:

	Boats.	Packets.	Total.
Lower Mississippi	55	13	68
Upper Mississippi	27	34	61
Illinois river	4	10	14
Missouri river	2		2
Ohio river	17		17
Tennessee river	1		1
Barges	61		61

Total steamboats and barges.....167 Grand total.....224

Receipts of lumber by rail, steamboats and barges for November, 1873, 3,200,000 feet.—(St. Louis Republican.

CAPTAIN THORNBURGH is loading the Great Republic at Cairo.

CAPTAIN JUDD WEST is improving, and will be out in a few days.

THE barge sunk above Cairo by the Coal Hill contained 300 tons of coal.

CAPT. G. W. RYE is very low, at Ironton, with a relapse of typhoid fever.

WORK has commenced on building the bridge across the Mississippi at Warsaw.

ON FRIDAY last there was twenty-two feet of water in the Ouachita at Camden.

CAPTAIN FLETCH BOYD, an old and well-known mate, is now engaged in stock raising, near Bunker Hill, Illinois.

CAPT. ADAMS informs us that the Wild Duck and barges will load for St. Louis. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE light draught packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day 6 A. M., for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE tow boat Ella left Louisville yesterday for this city with five empty barges in tow. Pilots, Lewis Boles and James Shade.

CINCINNATI.—The United States Local Inspectors at this port will commence taking testimony this week in the case of the recent collision of the Fearless and Fleetwood.

THE Junctional Packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-day and leave for her departure on Friday for Portsmouth and intermediate points. Shippers and passengers make a note of this.

THE new steamer Shipper's Own, Captain Ryman, is receiving for Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. This boat will go through without reshipping. Her officers will be found careful and gentlemanly.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passenger and shippers can bear this in mind. The Exchange is an A No. 2 boat in all respects. The clerks are Messrs. Vahdergrift and Harbison, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

ST. LOUIS.—The rates to New Orleans, by Carroll's line, are set at 50c per 100 pounds, and 50c for flour. The weather may determine a higher rate on Tuesday. At other line rates to Vicksburg are the same as above. Barge Line rates will be announced to-morrow, and, as a matter of course, the Kountz Line agent will play the same hand. Rates to Memphis, 35c and 70c.

FROM the following it will be perceived that there are no hopes of raising the Steamer Alaska: "Capt. John Kyle, Eureka Insurance Company: Pumped 90 hours at Alaska, but failed to raise her. Was compelled to suspend operation on account of rising river. Will save what cargo we can without cutting decks, and will try her again soon as river falls. I go back to Memphis on evening. R. W. Dugan."

MR. NEWBURY and Miss Zamie Severance were married at Davenport, Iowa, about five weeks ago, and immediately embarked on a barge, along with about fourteen friends, and are floating down the river to New Orleans. The barge also carries a team of ponies. If "reception" at New Orleans to-day, the party on board having thus far had as enjoyable trip. They expect to reach New Orleans in two months.

Metal Receipts.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars
J Reamer, m	1	J W Porter, m	2
Zug & Co, m	1	Caughey & Hallman, m	1
Total			

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J W Porter, m	19	Zug & Co., m	1
J Reamer, m	2		
Total			54

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o	42	Redbank, F. O	6
Pgh Bolt Co, o	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	4
Total			27

**

CITY MATTERS.

Select Soiree.

We return thanks for an invitation to a select soiree to be given by the Minerva Social Club at Washington Hall, Sixth avenue, this Thursday evening. The arrangement of the affair is in good hands, and we have no doubt it will be a very enjoyable one.

Railroad Accident.

Mr. Thomas Dady was knocked down by a train at the Penn street railroad crossing, last evening, and suffered the loss of both his legs. Mr. Dady was standing on the track, and being warned of the approach of danger stepped to the other track on which another train happened to be coming. The injured man is about fifty years of age, and resides with his family on Monterey street, Allegheny City.

Missionary Anniversary.

The missionary anniversary of the M. E. Church will commence on Sunday next, and last for three days. Three of the Bishops will be present, and on Sunday afternoon three mass meetings will be held—one in Pittsburgh, one in Allegheny, and one on the South Side. All the pulpits of the denomination will be occupied by distinguished divines on Sunday next. Further particulars will be duly announced.

Proposed Purchase of a Telegraph.

A Philadelphia paper says: Some time since it was rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad management was making arrangements to have the Western Union lines removed from their road. It is now understood that the company is willing to purchase the wires so far as they follow their lines, and last year, to a number of prominent men connected with the road passed through New Jersey on a special train, and made an examination of the lines and the office facilities.

The Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee held another meeting yesterday to consider further action relative to the Water Bonds hypothecated in Philadelphia, and the indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company. A dispatch from City Attorney Bigelow, now in Philadelphia, was read, in which he reports that he has ascertained the facts regarding the "placing" of the bonds there. After considerable discussion, the Committee adjourned, to meet to-day, when a report is to be made by the Stockholders of the Nation bank. The action of these stockholders is elsewhere reported.

Compliment to Judge McCandless.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Hon. Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge for Western Pennsylvania, for several weeks past, with his accomplished lady, has been resting at the Girard House. He has sufficiently recovered from his recent severe indisposition, and will soon be able to resume his labors on the bench, of which he has been so bright an ornament for many years past. Judge McCandless, now in his 74th year, figured largely in public affairs. No jurist has secured more thoroughly the public confidence by assiduous industry, intense application, and severe impartiality.

City Roads.

A meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon, E. P. Jones in the chair.

An ordinance for the construction of a ewer on Fifth-avenue from Dinwiddie to Soho street s was read, also a remonstrance against the same.

After discussion action was postponed.

The appropriation of the Committee having nearly run out, a resolution was adopted directing the Controller to pay only the laboring men, until the new appropriation is made.

A communication was read from H. B. Vanvorhees agreeing to allow the use of his patent scraper in the First District for the sum of $1,000, and await payment until the new appropriation.

The matter was laid over for the present.

The pay rolls for the past month as below, were approved.

First District	$ 665 58
Second "	319 60
Third "	1,923 33
	$2,906 51

Adjourned.

Fire in Mansfield Borough.

A destructive fire occurred on Tuesday evening in Mansfield Borough, this county which for a time threatened extensive damage. The fire broke out about nine o'clock in the rear of the large store of Stewart, Cook & Co., in North Mansfield, and in a short time the whole establishment was enveloped in flames. The flames communicated to the residence of Rev. James Mills adjoining, and before anything could be done, it too was laid in waste. A small building and a barn in the rear were also destroyed. Stewart & Co. had a large dry goods and grocery store, and lost their whole stock and building. The stock was valued at $11,000, the insurance for $6,000. The building is insured for $8,300. The residence of Rev. Mr. Mills was a brick one, and was insured for $5,000. The contents of the stable were saved. It was only by the persevering efforts of the citizens that a large conflagration and great loss was prevented.

The City Poor.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held on Tuesday.

The report of the Superintendent of the Poor Farm shows an attendance there of 262 persons. There are twenty-four persons sick.

A resolution was adopted, favoring an act to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, in relation to the provision for the indigent insane. It seems that the present system of management obliges the county to sustain the cost of these cases; and in order that they may be the better provided for, it is intended that the act will empower the court to send all the indigent insane to the Western Pennsylvania hospital at the expense of the district in which they formerly resided.

A committee was then appointed consisting of the president, Mr. Robert Arthurs, and the solicitor of the board, to settle with the late city treasurer, A. J. Cochran. It is not known how much is wanting, but the amount is said to be somewhere about four hundred dollars.

The "Bond of Friendship" Paper.

The Register has announced his decision, admitting to probate as a testamentary writing, the paper claimed to be signed by James McCully, ordering his executors or Administrators to pay to Mr. John D. Clark, the sum of $75,000, as a token of friendship. The contestants will appeal to the court, and ask a trial of the facts by a jury. Had the decision been otherwise, an appeal would have been taken by the other side.

At the delivery of the decision of Register Gray, there were present, the claimant, Mr. Clark, his Attorney, Mr. Acheson, Maj. Frew, disputant, and Mr. MacConnell his counsel. The opinion of the Register, as delivered as follows:

"In the matter of the testamentary writing of James McCully, deceased. "The Register is of opinion that the paper presented is a testamentary writing to be executed, although there are material facts in dispute which might entitle the parties to an issue if demanded; no such issue has been asked here, and as the amounts to an election to submit the questions of fact as well as those of law to the decision of the register, he has weighed the evidence and is of the opinion that the paper is sufficiently proved, and it is therefore admitted to probate."

After the delivery of the opinion, Mr. Clark remarked to Mr. Frew, "Major, I guess you'll give me the check now," to which the Major replied, "not yet awhile, we'll appeal this thing."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court No. 1—Judge Ewing.

M. S. McCord vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. In November, 1871, the plaintiff made a contract with the company, in accordance with which he delivered to its charge at Cumberland, Maryland, two boxes of books of the value of $800, to be carried as frieght to Coultersville within a reasonable time. The freight was not delivered at its destination until twenty days had elapsed. On account of the delay the plaintiff claimed that he lost the sale of many of his books, being unable to fulfill his contracts with purchasers, and was thereby damaged to the amount of $200. Jury out.

In the case of Henry Brown, vs. Benjamin Carter, the defendant contested in the sum of $122.94.

District Court No. 2—Judge White.

James O'Neil vs. H. B. Campbell, garnishee. This is an execution attachment, attaching monies in the hands of A. B. Campbell, alleged to belong to the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protective Company, against which company O'Neil has obtained judgment. The defendant avers that he has not the money attached in his hands belonging to the Company. Campbell is a sub-agent of the Company, and transacts his business with Mr. Simpson, an agent. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

139. M. Foy vs. Casper.
142. M. Clory & Co. vs. Conrsin.
143. Anderson & Co. vs. Hopkins, et al.
37. Gillespie & Hopkins vs. Taylor.
79. O'Neil & Rook vs. Gildenfenny & Hess.
144. B. Bigley guad. vs. P. Bigley, ad.
147. Anderson vs. Shepler.
150. Barnes ex. vs. B. F. Jones et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Mathew H. West, Jr., and others, vs. J. H. Irwin and others. This is an action brought to test the validity of the will with two codicils attached, of Mathew H. West, deceased. the defendants are the contestants. The plaintiff's counsel proved the signature of the testator, and then rested. Evidence for the contestants is being adduced. They claim that the mental condition of the testator, who was an old man, was such as to render him incompetent to make a will. T. M. Marshall, Esq., appears for West, *et al.*, and M. W. Acheson, Esq., for the contestants. The case is likely to last several days.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

144. Clark vs. Hurtz et al.
148. Barrington vs. Harrison Bros.
159. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.
170. Craighead vs. McGrew.
171. Same vs. Sane.
172. Hutchinson vs. Padden.
173. Coffin vs. Padden.
174. Hutchinson vs. Padden.
175. Earnest vs. Chanley.
141. Hall vs. Bollman.
163. Anderson vs. Hahn.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Brown and John Anderson were jointly indicted on oath of John Wallace for felony in putting into some beer, which the wife of the prosecutor afterward drank, a quantity of croton oil. The accused on trial were found not guilty.

Ludwig Schafer, indicted on oath of Martin Schafer for obstructing an officer, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William Deutch, indicted on oath of Theodore Kestner for false pretences. Nolle pros. allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Susanna Algeo was indicted on oath of Frank Kohne for renting a bawdy house. It appearing that the offence was committed unintentionally, and the nuisance removed as soon as discovered, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. William Lappe, indicted on oath of Jacob Wehrer, jr., for false pretences. Nolle pr'd, allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Bernard Breen and Mary Breen, charged on oath of Matilda Newell with keeping a bawdy house, were found guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Arthur Ward, indicted on oath of Elizabeth McCrory with assault and battery, a verdict of not guilty was returned; the costs divided among the prosecutor and defendant.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Roll, indicted on oath of Henry Schlegel with libel, is on trial. The defendant is charged with maliciously inserting in two of the city papers an advertisement, alleging that his wife was a woman of weak intellect; was easily influenced by her acquaintances; had no right to borrow money, and that he would pay no debts of her contracting. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

COMMONWEALTH vs.

Pat Fleming, *et. al.*	Joseph Powers.
John M. Miller.	J. J. and P. King.
Peter Speiler.	R. Conrad and John
Pat Cunningham.	Low.
Catherine Snyder.	John Raub.
Christ. Helmers.	Eliza McFiley.
James Hare.	Thomas Hulings, *et al.*
John Murphy.	Wm. Smith.
John B. Kennedy.	Max Retstein.
James Wilkinson.	Chas. F. Gleason.
Charles Capper.	Francis Fisher.
Wm. McClure, (2 cases.)	John P. Morris.
	Addison Couch.

OUR STREETS.

Regular Meeting of the Committee—Improvements Ordered and Contemplated.

A meeting of the street Committee was held last evening, Evan Jones in the chair.

A report was read from the sub-Committee, on the opening of Short street, in the Thirtieth ward. They recommend that the P. V. & C. R. R. be allowed to occupy the street, provided they construct a good tunnel from Carson to Manor streets for foot pas engers. On motion, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the railroad officials in regard to the matter.

A report was also received from a sub-Committee recommending certain exonerations from assessments for paving Thirty-ninth street. On motion, referred to the city Attorney with instructions to give relief if in his power.

The City Engineer reported that he had approved the bill of Munn & Co., for removing a stable in line of Suke's run sewer. On motion, the bill was approved and ordered to be presented to Council.

Petitions for a board walk on Garden street, Thirty-second ward, and for a sewer on Stevenson street were received and filed.

A petition for the reduction of grade of Twenty-seventh street, South Side, was referred to a sub-committee.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Sarah street, on the South Side.

The following assessment plans were approved: Twenty-seventh street, from Carson to Josephine streets, South Side. Fountain and Tunnel streets, Larkin's alley, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, South Side; Carey alley, Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, South Side.

The grading, paving and curbing of Thirty-fifth street, from Butler street to Allegheny river, was ordered, on motion of Mr. Arensburg.

A sub-committee was appointed to consider the propriety of grading Rose street at Dinwiddie street, with power to act in conjunction with the City Engineer.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Brown, a resolution was adopted providing for the opening of Carson street, westward from the suspension bridge.

Ordinances were ordered for a sewer on Butler street from Reed street to Thirty-sixth street, and for the change of location of Smallman street, so as to extend it through to Thirty-eighth street.

A resolution relative to the repaving and regrading of Leech street was referred to the Board of Viewers.

On motion of Mr. Dannells a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a sub-committee in connection with the City Engineer to consider claims for grading in the Sixth ward. Messrs. Dannells, Bindley and Pearson were appointed the Committee.

Messrs. Brown, West and Adams were appointed a Committee in connection with the Street Commissioners to afford all possible relief to citizens on Mary street, southside, in the matter of the daily overflow of water there.

A remonstrance against the opening of Hill street was read, and on motion of Mr. Dannells the matter was deferred for the present.

Mr. Pearson, Committee on Streets investigating the question of wooden pavements, stated that in a few days they would be ready to report. He desired a special meeting of the Committee to consider and act on the subject. On motion, it was decided to meet on Thursday evening next, December 11, for the purpose stated.

On motion, a sub-committee was appointed to examine into and take action regarding the bad condition of Morningside avenue.

The pay-rolls for the month of November were approved as follows:

First District,	$1,585 74
Second "	1,311 82
Third "	1,921 03
Fifth "	659 15
Sixth "	603 44
Seventh "	1,108 66
City Engineer's office,	1,860 76
Contractors (on estimates),	22,881 70
Total,	$36,992 20

The contract for the construction of the Thirty-eight street sewer was awarded to Martin Joyce.

Adjourned.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders—Further Subscriptions to Liquidate Indebtedness—Meeting of Depositors—They Resolve to Indulge the Company.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company was held last evening in the Johnston, old Fifth Ward, School House, with John H. McKelvey, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. Thomas Marshall as secretary. The attendance was quite large, and there was an unanimous feeling in favor of the previous action, viz: that money and security in the shape of first mortgages be subscribed towards liquidation of the indebtedness of the company. The understanding is, we may state, that the paper held in Philadelphia for which the city water bonds have been pledged as collateral, be first lifted, the bonds thus recovered and then handed over to the city. Further, that an arrangement be made for an extension of time for settlement, so that the least possible loss may be experienced, and that no serious injury be inflicted upon the stockholders. This will also enable them to realize more fully upon the assets held by the company. A paper was drawn up for signature to bind the subscribers to such amounts as they may be able to apply toward the object indicated. Several parties who had before indicated the sums they would insure, increased the amount considerably, and a total of some $600,000 was thus secured.

A Committee from the depositing creditors appeared at the meeting, and through their Chairman, Peter Zern, Esq., made their proposition shown below as reported by the Secretary of the meeting of depositors. The Committee expressed their sympathies with the stockholders in the unfortunate trouble that has arisen, and expressed themselves willing to afford all possible relief by extension of time of settlement. Peter Zern, Esq., was Chairman of the meeting of depositors, and Mr. Kemler was Secretary. Following is the report of the latter:

DEPOSITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of depositors of the Nation Trust Company was held at Lang's Hotel on Liberty street, December 3, for the purpose of ascertaining what they intended to do to recover their money deposited in the bank of the above named company. They resolved to appoint a committee to go to the stockholders' meeting to confer with them to see what steps they would be willing to take to liquidate the indebtedness of the bank. After some discussion they concluded that it was unwise to take legal steps to recover their claims against the company, as they are assured that the stockholders are doing everything in their power to liquidate their liabilities. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the committee, when they can make a report to the meeting.

The committee was required to the meeting of the stockholders, and were immediately admitted, when the chairman of the committee stated to the stockholders the object of their attendance. They were assured by the President and stockholders that they were perfecting their arrangements and would pay every dollar the bank rightfully owed. They also passed a vote of thanks to the committee for their friendly spirit in calling on them, and the committee thereupon retired, being satisfied that the stockholders were doing all in their power to liquidate their indebtedness.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Sutor's Improved Grate and Fire Place.

Mr. W. B. Sutor, of this city, has designed and patented a grate and fire-place, which is a decided improvement on those heretofore in use, both as regards economy and comfort. For the benefit of those interested we may state that Mr. Sutor will dispose of rights to manufacture and sell the improved grate and fire-place, and can be addressed at 3 Pittsburgh Pa." The following letter, from persons who have practically tested the invention, briefly but satisfactorily sets forth its merits:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24th, 1873.

Mr. Wm. B. Sutor: DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, take unusual pleasure in saying that your improved Grate and Fire-place which we have in use in our house, is a complete success over everything that we have yet seen. First, it radiates more heat for the amount of fuel used; secondly, it is a great economizer, having an arrangement by which the ashes are riddled, and the ashes and cinders deposited in separate vessels, the first being ready to be carried out, and the latter ready to be returned to the fire; and this is done simultaneously with clearing the fire; thirdly, the fire is under control by means of a damper, that enables us to keep a fire over night with ease; fourthly, it is safe. Last, but not least, it is altogether the "cleanest" fire-place it has ever been our lot to work with, which, to the tidy housekeeper, or weary mother, is one of the greatest recommendations it can have. Yours, respectfully,

JAS. E. WEAVER,
A. S. WEAVER,
MARGARET MCCLARE.

[MATH]

THE CITY COUNCILS.

The Vote for Members—Political Complexion of the Bodies—Full list of Members for 1874.

We republish, in a corrected and complete form the result of the election for members of Councils, on Tuesday last. Also a list of the new members of the Select Council, with the names of those holding over; and the list of members of Common Council, showing those who were re-elected, etc. A list of the defeated candidates is also appended:

The Vote for Select and Comm on Councils.

FIRST WARD.

S. C.—W. B. Hunter, * R	197
A. F. Keating, R	198
C. C.—J. G. Milligan, * R	255
Thomas Durkin, D	226

SECOND WARD.

S. C.—Edward House, * R	292
M. H. Markle, C	225
C. C.—D. W. C. Carroll, * R	295
J. S. Finch, C	248

THIRD WARD.

S. C.—G. L. Braun, * R	117
Jacob Keebler, C	76
C. C.—S. P. Fulton, * R—No opposition	99

FOURTH WARD.

S. C.—Harry Darlington, * R—No opposition	
C. C.—W. W. Thompson, * R—No opposition	

FIFTH WARD.

S. C.—John O'Neil, * D—No opposition	
C. C.—John C. Reilly, * D—No opposition	

SIXTH WARD.

S. C.—Jacob Keebler, * R—No opposition	
C. C.—E. Binder, * D—No opposition	
W. J. Flinn, * R—No opposition	

SEVENTH WARD.

S. C.—David Reed, * R	305
Jos. Ross	Withdrawn.
C. C.—Samuel Mears, * R—No opposition	308

EIGHTH WARD.

S. C.—Geo. B. Chalmers, * R	419
L. Odebhe, D	63
S. C.—Wm. Kerr, * R	422
A. McIlwaine, D	102
John Knowland, * R	427
J. Condorta, D	95

NINTH WARD.

S. C.—Peter Zern, * D	315
Henry Bausman, R	228
S. C.—H. Rush, * R	277
Geo. Schmidt, R	264

TENTH WARD.

S. C.—A. Meyer, * R	233
James Lappan, D	160
C. C.—F. Weisser, * D—No opposition	

ELEVENTH WARD.

S. C.—Wm. C. McCarthy, * R	225
H. Abel, Sr., D	94
C. C.—Chas. Magraw, * R	222
H. Hackwalter, D	122

TWELFTH WARD.

S. C.—Robert Liddell, * D	557
C. Roth, D	169
C. C.—Jacob Kurtz, * D	393
Jas. Nesbitt, R	509
Thos. Rosenrell, * R	396
Wm. Sewell, R	365

THIRTEENTH WARD.

S. C.—John Harrison, * R	294
E. F. Jones, I. R	204
C. C.—H. Hoffman, * R	471
Wm. M. Gormley, I. R	15

FOURTEENTH WARD.

S. C.—Thomas Kerrigan, * D	453
R. S. Waring, R	243
C. C.—James B. Glass, * C	493
John Fleming, D	210
P. Connelly, * C	460
Evan Jones, R	228

FIFTEENTH WARD.

S. C.—H. Ahlborn, * D	311
A. L. Peason, R	240
C. C.—John Fox, * R	282
J. G. We.den, D	260

SIXTEENTH WARD.

S. C.—R. H. Smith, * R	328
L. B. Duff, D	261
C. C.—J. D. Epping, * D	296
D. Herrin, R	253
Leo Shelterbrand, * D	282
S. H. Morgan, R	196

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

S. C.—John Chislett, * R	434
J. W. Riddell, C	586
C. C.—John Moore, * C	558
Chas. North, R	396
J. H. Kyle, C	473
Wm. Smith, R	360

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

S. C.—F. S. Bissell, * C	79
J. H. Jones, R	64
C. C.—W. P. Seibert, *	70
P. O'Neil, C	73

NINETEENTH WARD.

S. C.—R. H. Negley, * R	187
McClelland, D	35
C. C.—P. D. Perchment, * R	152
D. R. Kuhn, C	66

TWENTIETH WARD.

S. C.—D. Aiken, Sr., * R—No opposition.	
C. C.—W. B. Negley, * R—No opposition.	

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

S. C.—Thos. S. Mitchell, * R	152
Richard Thompson, C	
C. C.—Wm. F. Aull, * R	
Geo. Finney, C	

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Hartley Howard, * R	97
F. Van Gordon, * C	82
C. C.—D. B. Morrison, R	114
D. D. Bruce, C	

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

S. C.—J. D. Scully, * D	151
C. Evans, R	141
C. C.—J. P. Cunningham, * D	184
F. Kolbe, R	100

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

S. C.—Wm. McClurg, R	203
Jos. Walker, R	90
C. C.—W. D. West, * R	172
Jos. Maher, C	126

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

S. C.—A. C. Clark, * R	254
C. Feld, D	249
C. C.—Thos. Liggett, * D	246
G. C. Ruhlauser,	234

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

S. C.—John Ehrenfeld, * C, 1 year	386
A. Trautmann, R	317
Gregor Fox, * C, 2 years	405
Mr. Mitchell,	356
C. C.—J. J. Carroll, * C	409
L. Stockell, R	360
A. Wood, C	369
L. Hohn, R	344

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

S. C.—John Ehrenfeld, * D	200
F. Hamp, C	96
A. Smith, R	94
C. C.—Francis Hogle, * D	228
J. A. Brashear	177

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

S. C.—Theo. Kester, * R	282
J. S. P. Duff	260
C. C.—J. T. Thomas, * R	283
Jacob Schwarm	255

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

S. C.—T. B. Atterbury, * R	220
F. A. Seifel, D	211
C. C.—H. M. Roife, * R	134
F. Sigler, D	184

THIRTIETH WARD.

S. C.—John B. Haines, * R	185
James W. Coates	183
C. C.—H. D. Roife, * R	201
Fred Cowden, C	174

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

S. C.—Eli Schick, * R	130
Jacob Loyd, D	32
C. C.—John W. Turney, * R	130
John Follit, D	50

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

S. C.—S. Fetterman, * R	196
H. Meyer, C	133
C. C.—H. D. Roife, * R	134
John Wilbert, C	

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

S. C.—Thomas Kerrigan, * D	75
E. Barrett, C	9
C. C.—P. Laughran, * D	76
R. Ross, C	9

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

S. C.—Joseph F. Minnick, * D—No opposition.	
C. C.—Patrick Foley, * D—No opposition.	

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

S. C.—G. L. Hadley, * R	129
Abel, Jr., R	40
C. C.—A. Oberneldwan, * R	132
Teomas Welsh, C	82

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

S. C.—Jos. Hays, R—No opposition	164
C. C.—David Robinson, R	152
Edwards	17

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

S. C.—Wm. Anderson, * R, 2 years	134
J. S. Woodwell, C, 2 years	102
I. G. Macfarlane, * R, 1 year	132
James McKay, C, 1 year	96
C. C.—Dr. J. Semple, * R	130
J. B. Huff	94

COUNCILS FOR 1874.

Select Council.

The following are the names of the members of Select Council for 1874:

FIRST WARD.	TWENTIETH.
W. B. Hunter, * R.	David Aiken, Jr., * R.
J. A. Eider, D.	A. H. Gross, R.
SECOND.	TWENTY-FIRST.
Edward House, * R.	Thomas S. Mitchell, * R.
Wm. Phillips, R.	James Littell, R.
THIRD.	TWENTY-SECOND.
G. L. Braun, * R.	H. Howard, * R.
John Shipton, R.	J. B. Murray, R.
FOURTH.	TWENTY-THIRD.
Harry Darlington, * R.	J. D. Scully, * D.
J. R McCune, R.	Hill Burgwin, D.
FIFTH.	TWENTY-FOURTH.
John O'Neil, * D.	Wm. McClurg, * R.
Bernard Rafferty, D.	J. S. Atkinson, R.
SIXTH.	TWENTY-FIFTH.
Jacob Keebler, * R.	A. D. Clark, * R.
Charles Jeremy, R.	G. A. Brown, R.
SEVENTH.	TWENTY-SIXTH.
David Reed, * R.	John Ehrenfeld, * R., 1 yr.
Charles Jeremy, R.	Gregor Fox, * R., 2 years.
EIGHTH.	TWENTY-SEVENTH.
George B. Chalmers, * R	John Harris, * D.
Jos. Marshall, R.	J. T. Galvin, D.
NINTH.	TWENTY-EIGHTH.
Peter Zern, * D.	Francis Hogle, * D.
John Froelich, D.	John Adams, R.
TENTH.	TWENTY-NINTH.
A Meyer, * R.	T. B. Atterbury, * R.
J. Ahl, R.	William Doyle, R.
ELEVENTH.	THIRTIETH.
W. C. McCarthy, * R.	J. B. Haines, * R.
A. G. Mendsen, R.	R. B. Brown, R.
TWELFTH.	THIRTY-FIRST.
Robt. Liddell, * D.	Eli Schick, * R.
J. C. Rayburn, R.	Jacob Loyd, D.
THIRTEENTH.	THIRTY-SECOND.
John Hartman, * R.	C. S. Fetterman, * R.
R. G. Herron, R.	L. H. Goldthorp, R.
FOURTEENTH.	THIRTY-THIRD.
R. E. Breed, * R.	Thomas Kerrigan, D.
Henry Lloyd, R.	James Lally, D.
FIFTEENTH.	THIRTY-FOURTH.
H. Ahlborn, * D.	Joseph F. Minick, * D.
S. Dietrich, R.	A. W. Foster, Jr., D.
SIXTEENTH.	THIRTY-FIFTH.
R. H. Smith, * R.	G. L. Holliday, * R.
Robt. Watson, R.	M. P. McKee, R.
SEVENTEENTH.	THIRTY-SIXTH.
John Chislett, * R.	Joseph Hays, † R.
S. McMahan, R.	Joseph Kerrigan, R.
EIGHTEENTH.	THIRTY-SEVENTH.
F. S. Bissell, * R.	W. Anderson, * R. 2 yr's.
David Kirk, R.	I. G. MacFarlane, * R. 1 y.
NINETEENTH.	
R. H. Negley, * R.	
P. H. Laufman, R.	

Common Council.

The following members will compose the Common Council. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are new members; and those designated with a dagger (†) have been re-elected

FIRST WARD.	NINETEENTH.
Jas. C. Milligan, * R.	P. D. Perchment, † R.
SECOND.	TWENTIETH.
D. W. C. Carroll, † R.	W. B. Negley, † R.
THIRD.	TWENTY-FIRST.
Samuel P. Fulton, † R.	Wm. F. Aull, * R.
FOURTH.	TWENTY-SECOND.
W. W. Thompson, * R.	D. B. Morrison, † R.
FIFTH.	TWENTY-THIRD.
John C. Reilly, † D.	J. P. Cunningham, * D.
SIXTH.	TWENTY-FOURTH.
Edwin Bindley, † R.	W. D. West, † R.
W. J. Flinn, † R.	TWENTY-FIFTH.
SEVENTH.	Dominic Innusen, * D.
Samuel Mears, † R.	TWENTY-SIXTH.
NINTH.	J. W. Carton, * C.
William Kerr, * R.	E. A. Wood, * C.
John Knowland, * R.	TWENTY SEVENTH.
TENTH.	Francis Hogle, * D.
Marker Rush, * D.	TWENTY-EIGHTH.
TENTH.	J. T. Thomas, * R.
Frank Weisser, † R.	TWENTY-NINTH.
ELEVENTH.	H. M. Roife, † R.
Charles Reynolds, R.	THIRTIETH.
TWELFTH.	H. D. Roife, * R.
Thomas Rosewell, * R.	THIRTY-FIRST.
Jacob Kurtz, † D.	John W. Turney, * R.
THIRTEENTH.	THIRTY-SECOND.
Charles P. Duff, † R.	H. P. McCord, * R.
FOURTEENTH.	THIRTY-THIRD.
James B. Glass, * R.	Patrick Laughran, † D
Peter Connelly, † C.	THIRTY-FOURTH.
FIFTEENTH.	Patrick Foley, † D.
John Fox, * R.	THIRTY-FIFTH.
SIXTEENTH.	A. Oberneldman, * R.
J. D. Epping, * D.	THIRTY-SIXTH.
L. J. Snellenbrand, * D.	David Robinson, * C.
SEVENTEENTH.	THIRTY-SEVENTH.
John Moore, † D.	John Semple, * R.
John H. Scott, * C.	This shows Fifty-five
EIGHTEENTH.	Republicans and Nineteen
Wm. P. Seibert, † R.	Democrats in select u'ch.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are new members; those with a dagger (†) are re-elected, and those not designated hold over:

Defeated Candidates.

The defeated members of the present Council who ran for re-election, and were defeated, are: Select, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, A. L. Pearson, John W. Riddell, Anton Smith, Richard Thompson, and R. S. Waring. Common, J. A. Bradshaw, George Finley, John Fleming, D. Harris, Wm. Jones, S. H. Morgan, G. G. Rauhanser, Wm. Sewell, and John Wilbert. Messrs. M. A. Arnholt, J. W. Kerr, and A. Trautman, members of Common were candidates for Select Council, and were defeated.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MRS. GOGAN, who was run over by the cars in Allegheny City, on Saturday last, died on Tuesday.

A TRUE bill has been found against John Robinson for felonious assault and battery upon Esquire McMasters.

THE Allegheny City Board of School Controllers failed to meet last evening, a quorum not being in attendance.

A TRUE bill has been found against John Robinson for felonious assault and battery upon Esquire McMasters.

THE Consolidated Gas Company are engaged in laying mains on Fifth Avenue, between Smithfield and Wood streets.

CHARLES S. MARES, Esq., of the Mifflin county bar, and a member of the State Central Committee, was in this city yesterday.

PAUL VORWICK, aged seven years, fell through a trap-door on the roof of an building on Fourth avenue, near Market, on Tuesday, and received injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

WE are under obligations to Capt. Saml. L. Fullwood, superintendent, and George E. McLain, operator of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, for assistance in procuring election returns.

THE Youngstown rolling mill is in full blast, running double time. The proprietors have orders on hand sufficient to guarantee the hope that they can continue running the entire winter.

THE Youngstown rolling mill is in full blast, running double time. The proprietors have orders on hand sufficient to guarantee the hope that they can continue running the entire winter.

HENRY ABEL, Sr., of the Eleventh ward, was not a candidate for council at all. His name was used without his knowledge, and it was not until noon that he was aware he was being balloted for.

CORONER MCCALLIN yesterday held an inquest over the body of Robert Karwin, whose death by being run over on the Allegheny Valley Railroad was reported yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The creditors of S. McClean & Co. will meet at the office of C. H. Love, for the adoption of such measures as will facilitate the settlement of their business. Trustees, instead of an assignee, Trustees are to be appointed, take the assets to and divide *pro rata* at once.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN is playing a very successful engagement at the Opera House. Large and tasteful audiences are the result. To witness the display of her extraordinary talent, and the most satisfactory evidences of approval are given by hearty applause and repeated calls before the curtain. To-morrow night Miss Western takes her benefit, which will undoubtedly be substantial and complimentary.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Reasons Why It Deserves Defeat.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

I. Because IT RESTORES THE TAX ON REAL ESTATE, after that tax had been taken off the homes of Pennsylvania as a burden no longer required or justified by the necessities of the State finances.

II. Because IT VIOLATES THE SANCTITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE BALLOT, through a scandalous provision that renders the poor man's vote the rich man's prey.

III. Because IT ADDS NEW RESTRICTIONS to SUFFRAGE, by lengthening the period of residence, and other needless and tyrannical embarrassments to its free exercise.

IV. Because it flagrantly violates fairness and justice IN CREATING THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OUT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and putting in power the Democratic minority.

V. Because it violates the first principles of free government in placing the Legislative department under control of the Judiciary in cases of contested elections.

VI. Because it drives integrity and manly spirit out of civil affairs, in demanding of all officers a degrading oath. That Eighth is one will disdain, while scoundrels will willingly take it; and so remitting our affairs to the control of perjured villains.

VII. Because it transfers special legislation, the source of bribery, from one department to another, thus cleansing the Legislature while debauching the court of law; reforming nothing.

VII. Because its authors refuse the people an opportunity to read it or to consider it: clearly proving that the restriction feared is free and full examination of their work by the voters.

IX. Because the good and the bad must be all accepted or all rejected; a final proof and blunt confession that no part of it is good enough thing by its adoption, as a whole, certain to be defeated if submitted in separate articles.

X. Because its adoption is being corruptly urged by an illegal and shameful squandering of money belonging to the taxpayers, and appropriated by the Legislature for a proper, and different purpose.

XI. Because it is a crude and blundering batch of irrepealable laws, instead of a sensible statement of first principles and wise restrictions in accordance with the spirit of freedom, and conforming to the wisdom taught by experience.

XII. Because it confers power and restrains its exercise as shown in the matter of contested elections for members of the General Assembly; and blunders again in permitting persons disfranchised as voters holding and exercising powers as civil officers—as seen in the case of women being admitted to the office of School Directors.

These wrongs, outrages, blunders, and imperfections, have been all fastened on this Constitution by proof taken from its own text, and no defense is made. In regard to many of these strictures no defense is attempted. The whole outrage is to "go down the people's throats. And we are expected to swallow the vile dose, or stand